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JPRS-CPS-85-037

18 April 1985

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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18 April 1985

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOVIET UNION

LIAOWANG ASSESSES CHANGES IN SOVIET LEADERSHIP

HK280501 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 11, 18 Mar 85 pp 6-7

[Article by Tang Xiuzhe and Sun Weixi: "Another Change in CPSU Leadership"]

[Text] Constantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, died of serious illness on 10 March. The CPSU Central Committee held an extraordinary session on 11 March, at which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This is the third change of the CPSU's top leader within the short span of 28 months.

On 10 November 1982, Brezhnev, who had held power for 18 years, died. Andropov, his successor, died of a kidney disease after holding the post of general secretary for 15 months. On 13 February last year, Chernenko became general secretary, and he died of pulmonary emphysema and hepatic cirrhosis 13 months later. In 28 months, three successive highest Soviet leaders have passed away. To the CPSU, the Soviet Union, and its people, this has been a great loss.

Chernenko stressed the "continuity" of policies when he first became general secretary last year. As is known to all, Chernenko had long worked together with Brezhnev. When Andropov became general secretary, Chernenko was the number-2 man within the party. For many years he had participated in the decisionmaking activities of the top echelon in the Soviet Union; therefore, it would not be too difficult to understand his emphasis on "continuity."

Chernenko had been responsible for party work for a long time and he was even more familiar with ideological work. During his 13 months in office party work and ideological work received the most attention. Not long after he took office he began making preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, chaired the CPSU committee on revising the CPSU's program, and stressed that "the Soviet Union finds itself at the beginning of a long historical period--the stage of developed socialism."

"One of the basic objectives of the party's domestic policy is to further improve the entire system of expanding democracy and the people's socialist autonomy." He also stressed the need to "adopt resolute measures to improve order" and "to strengthen the socialist legal system."

In foreign policy, he "cherishes detente and the achievements gained in the 1970's," and "hopes to participate in peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation between states." At the same time, he declared that, in the complex international situation, strengthening national defense is more important than ever.

On relations with China, Gorbachev said: "We hope for a major improvement in relations with the PRC, and I hold that so long as the two sides desire this, it is completely possible."

On the U.S.-Soviet talks, which began in Geneva on 12 March, he said that the Soviet Union does not seek to gain unilateral superiority over the United States and NATO, and expressed the hope for an end to the arms race. If the United States takes a similar stand, it will be possible to reach an agreement.

Immediately after being elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Gorbachev called on all participants in the extraordinary plenary session of the Central Committee to rapidly return to their posts and get on with work, because "the severe winter has to a certain extent hampered a series of departments in fulfilling their planned tasks." "There is a great deal to do," and "we must now gather together, tap potentials, and make every effort to complete our uncompleted tasks and reach the predicted yearend targets." A Central Committee plenary session was convened on the day Chernenko's death was announced (an extraordinary plenary session was held the day after Brezhnev's death and not until the 4th day after Andropov's death), and the funeral arrangements were completed within 3 days (it took 5 days in the case of Brezhnev and Andropov). This to a certain extent reflects the new leader's work style of acting with vigor and speed.

This was consistent with Andropov's criticism of "blind advance" and his reminder to the people "to carefully guard against possible exaggerations in understanding the Soviet Union's proximity to the highest stage of communism."

Chernenko exerted much effort in grasping ideological work. In May 1984, he made a long speech at the All-Army Conference for Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations, calling on Communist Youth League members to live, work, and struggle like Lenin did. In September, the same year he stressed that "literary and artistic creation should not be divorced from politics" at the meeting held by the Soviet Writers Union.

In economic affairs, Chernenko carried out the decision of the experimental expansion of decisionmaking powers in five branches of industry, and this experiment has been extended to another 21 branches this year. Like his predecessor, he stressed the struggle against "corruption and bribery, speculation and profiteering, squandering and stealing state property, and the abuse of power" and paid great attention to consolidating discipline. Because of last year's poor harvests, at a plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee held in October, Chernenko called for large-scale soil improvement, the intensification of agricultural production, and a shift onto an industrial track.



When Chernenko was general secretary, he was confronted with the problem of tense Soviet-U.S. relations and the suspension of the disarmament talks. Later in his time in office, Soviet-U.S. relations took a slight turn for the better. This year the two countries have resumed their disarmament talks in Geneva. Chernenko favored the normalization of the Soviet Union's relations with China and stressed the "great significance of the normalization of the Soviet Union's relations with China." When he was in power, exchanges between China and the Soviet Union developed. This was in keeping with the aspirations of the peoples of the two countries.

Gorbachev, 54, is the youngest member of the CPSU Politburo and also the youngest of all CPSU general secretaries since Stalin.

Gorbachev was born on 2 March 1931 in a peasant family in the village of Privol Privolnove, Atavropol region. At 24, he graduated from the Law Department of Moscow University. After graduation he returned to his hometown to begin a career in party and Komsomol work. At 35, he held the post of first secretary of the Stavropol City CPSU Committee. In 1971, the then 40-year-old Gorbachev was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee. In November 1978, he replaced Kulakov, who had died suddenly, and entered the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat as the member in charge of agriculture. In November 1979, he was elected an alternate member and the following year was promoted to a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

After taking office at an extraordinary plenary session of the Central Committee, Gorbachev expounded on the principles underlying the Soviet Union's current foreign and domestic policies. He stressed that "the strategic principles formulated in the party by Andropov and Chernenko on speeding up the Soviet Union's social and economic development and perfecting social life will remain unchanged."

Regarding domestic affairs, he suggested that "it is necessary to resolutely shift the national economy onto the track of intensified development." In his speech, Gorbachev stressed the need to "steadily achieve the planned development of the economy, to consolidate the socialist ownership system, to give and to make them more concerned about the end results of their work."

CSO: 4005/728

SOVIET UNION

PRC JOURNAL ON DEVELOPMENT OF REMOTE AREAS OF USSR

HK290925 Beijing XHJIE JINGJI in Chinese No 1, 10 Jan 85 pp 60-65

[Article by Xu Weixin [6079 4850 2450], of the Dongbei (Northeast) Teachers University: "The Soviet Union's Strategy of Economic Development in the Remote Areas"]

[Text] To change the patterns of the productive forces left over from the Tsarist Russian period, the Soviet Union has, since its founding, worked hard for the economic development of its new zones and gradually shifted the productive forces from the central areas to the remote areas which were underdeveloped but very rich in natural resources, with a view to keeping production departments close to the sources of raw materials and fuels and reducing the labor consumption in production. Moreover, the development scale and orientation of the new zones invariably depends on the levels of production and science and technology at various stages. At all historical stages, the Soviet Union designated key areas where economic development was given priority, with the general trend of development steadily spreading to the remote areas. The focus of its economic development in the prewar 5-year plan periods was on the Ural and the Volga regions and that in the 1950's and 60's was on the West Siberian and Central Asian regions and that in the 1970's was shifted to the whole Siberian and Far Eastern regions. At the beginning of the 1980's, the Soviet Union began to shift the focus of its vast northern region, naturally including Siberia and the northern region of Soviet Far East.

The Soviet northern region spreads from Murmansk in the west to Chukotsk, Kamchatka, and Sakhalin in the east, including Soviet Europe, Siberia, and the vast zone to latitude 60 degrees north in the Soviet Far East. The region is characterized by its vast territory covering an area of 9 million square kilometers, constituting more than 40 percent of the country's total territory; rich natural resources; an extremely cold climate; a sparse population of only 6 million, comprising 2.3 percent of the country's total population; and extremely poor communications and the lack of a normal transport system. As far as the present capabilities of the Soviet Union are concerned, developing this region on a large scale is an extremely arduous task and it will therefore be a long-term one. For this reason, the Soviet Union is formulating a long-term economic development strategy for this region and has mobilized localities and the various departments of the national economy throughout the country to support the northern region's economic development.

## I. The Starting Point of the Strategy

The point of departure of the economic development strategy for the Soviet northern region is to solve the important problem of its present and future economic construction and of the further improvement of its social production efficiency by means of vigorously developing and effectively utilizing the region's energy and raw materials resources.

Since the introduction of the economic strategy that ensures a shift of the economy to the tracks intensive development, the Soviet Union has regarded the improvement of social production efficiency as the "basic principle" of modern economic development and "an extremely important economic and political task" of the construction at the present stage. To ensure the economy will be successfully shifted to the tracks of intensive development in the 1980's, the Soviet Union has formulated measures for increasing social production efficiency, one of which is to increase the exploitation volume of raw material and fuel and power resources and to march into the northern and eastern regions which are sparsely populated and highly inaccessible, ready to pay the ever mounting prices.

The greatest appeal of the Soviet northern region rests with its extremely rich natural resources, of which the following resources are of great significance to the Soviet economy:

### 1. Energy resources.

The Soviet northern region has most of the country's petroleum, natural gas, and coal resources as well as rich hydroelectric wind, and tidal energy resources.

It is estimated that in the northern region, the large-sized oil gas-bearing belt covers an area of several million square kilometers. The West Siberian Plain oilfield only takes up a small part of the belt. In addition, the Soviet Union has verified and determined the (Timanskiy) Ji man [1323 2581]--Pechora petroleum and natural gas field and the East Siberian and Far East oil gas fields.

In the Soviet Union, most of its coal reserves are distributed in such northern areas as the Pechora, Tunguska, Taymyr, Lena, and South Yakut coalfields, of which the coal reserves of the Lena coalfield amount to 2,647 billion tons and those of the Tunguska coalfield total 1,745 billion tons. These areas have a good variety of coal and rich coking and power coal deposits. With the exception of the South Yakut coalfield, coal in other coalfields has not, on the whole, been mined so far. In the future when there is a relative decrease in the use of petroleum and natural gas as fuels, coal will become the major source of energy. Hence, coalfields in the Soviet northern region will probably become the Soviet Union's major source of energy.

The Soviet northeastern region has enormous hydropower resources, of which only a small part has been tapped at present. For this purpose, the Mamakan, Vil'ujsk, Kolezhma, and (Ust'-Kamcatsk) hydropower stations were set up. Most

of the hydropower resources have not been utilized. This is because first, in the region, industries have not been developed and there are difficulties in transmitting electricity to outside areas, thus there is no need to develop hydroelectricity on a large scale; second, the use of hydropower resources is handicapped by the scientific and technological level--some technical problems in building large-sized hydropower stations have not properly been solved, and moreover, their costs are high; and third, the verification rate of the underground mineral resources in this region is poor and if large power stations are to be built, this is bound to require the construction of large reservoirs which will inundate much land and probably inundate the regions with rich underground resources. This will affect the future overall regional development. At the present stage, only the hydropower resources of the upper reaches of the rivers there can be tapped for meeting the present needs of the newly-developed zones for electricity. With the region's underground resources being verified, large hydropower stations will be built at the middle and lower reaches of the Ob, the Yenisey, and the Lena in the light of needs and possibilities.

The potential of the Soviet northern coastal areas for tidal energy is far superior to that of the other areas. The peak of tidal water on Murmansk's seashore is 7 meters high, that of the White Sea and the Gulf of Mai jin si ji [7796 3160 2448 1015] in the northeastern region is 10 meters high, and that of the Gulf of Penzinskaya and the Gulf of Giziginskaya in the Sea of Okhotsk is 10 to 11 meters high. It is believed that if the potential for tidal energy of the Sea of Okhotsk is utilized, the annual electric energy production will reach 170 billion kilowatt-hours.

## 2. Mineral resources.

The Soviet northern region is abundantly rich in mineral resources in terms of variety and reserve. The main mineral products which have been exploited include Xi bi nei's [1585 3024 0355] apatite, Yakut's diamonds, the northeastern region's alluvial gold and ore gold, Taymyr's rich secondary metallic minerals, Udokan's copper sandstone, and north Yenisey's lead ore and magnesite. Of course, since petroleum, natural gas, and coal are fuels, they are also important industrial chemicals. This region also has iron ore resources and the limonite reserves of the West Siberian Iron Ore Mine reaching up to hundreds of billions of tons. Large-sized iron ore deposits have been discovered in the mountainous areas of the Yenisey and Uralian regions and the northern areas of Siberia and Soviet Far East.

In addition, through several decades of geological prospecting, in the northeastern region, such mineral resources as nickel, tin, wolfram, mollybdenum, mercury, lead, and zinc have been discovered and moreover, large-sized tin deposits have also been found in the region north of the Arctic Circle and Verkhoyansk's mountainous areas.

## 3. Forest reserves.

The Soviet northern region has an enormously vast forest belt spreading from the northwestern region in Soviet Europe to the coastal areas of the Pacific

in the east and covering 555 million hectares or comprising 60 percent of the country's total forest area. The belt's timber reserves amount to 47 billion cubic meters, most of which are concentrated in the Uralian and Siberian regions and the Soviet Far East's northern region. Handicapped by conditions, the proportion of forest opened up in the northeastern region is meager at present but the region's forest reserves are the material base for the future development of the Soviet forestry industry.

The above-mentioned natural resources constitute only a part of the verified natural resources in the Soviet northern region, which is of strategic significance. In fact, handicapped by the scientific and technological level, as admitted by the authorities, the Soviet Union has an inadequate understanding of the natural resources in the remote northern areas. Therefore, the Soviet authorities are vigorously augmenting geological prospecting in the areas and are prepared to make a reassessment of the economic significance of the areas' natural resources after they have been thoroughly investigated. However, according to the existing data, it can definitely be said that future Soviet economic development depends, to a great extent, on the exploitation of the northern region's natural resources. This is in part because the reserves of natural resources there are substantial and widely distributed and in part because the region has favorable technological and economic conditions. For instance, the gushing volume of petroleum and natural gas wells is large and the grade of nonferrous metallic ores is high. Even if some resources are developed now (building costs and transport conditions in the region being taken into consideration), their economic results will not be lower than those of the resources developed in the old industrial areas. For this reason, the Soviet Union holds that only when the exploitation of the northern region's natural resources is brought into line with the overall national economic plan can an ample supply of energy resources for the country's future large-scale economic construction and a reliable material base for developing the country's raw material industry be ensured, and can the country's strong points be brought into full play in its economic relations with other countries. The Soviet Union is basically a resources exporting country. Particularly in its trade with developed countries, the Soviet Union imports foreign capital, technology, and equipment by relying mainly on the export of natural resources. This is the economic purpose of the Soviet Union in developing its northern region and its general point of departure for formulating its economic development strategy.

## II. The Goal and Tasks of the Strategy

The Soviet Union developed its northern region to a certain extent in the past. However, the then development program was carried out in a decentralized way and on a small scale. More often than not, natural resources were exploited by specific departments on an item-by-item basis to meet their needs for some resources and consequently, the economic results were low. The new strategy for economic development calls for a fundamental change in the old methods of development. This is determined by the needs of the Soviet economic construction scope of the new period for energy and raw material resources and by the possibilities resulting from scientific and technological advances.

The general goal of the economic development strategy for the Soviet northern region in the new period is to bring into full play the potential of the whole northern region for energy and industrial raw material resources and provide the Soviet future economic construction with a reliable material base. The development strategy boils down to two stages: The period prior to the year 2000 is called the first stage (namely, the present stage) and the second one will begin in the 21st century.

The goal and tasks of the first stage are as follows:

1. Achieve an overall development of the whole northern region. Achieving an overall development means mobilizing all departments concerned to take part in conducting overall investigations and making an overall assessment of the region as a whole and developing and exploiting the region step-by-step and in a planned way by proceeding from the long-term interests of the national economy. While continuing to expand the production capacity of exploiting mineral resources on a small tonnage basis, vigorous efforts should be made to exploit major natural resources on the basis of tens or hundreds of megatons and to fundamentally change the scope and speed of the region's economic development.
2. Establish new economic zones. The establishment of new economic zones means forming an independent economic system in the region and giving play to the superiority of the regional economy and also indicates that the region has occupied a proper position in the regional division of labor throughout the country. At present the Soviet northern region is separately under the jurisdiction of several economic zones. The northern region in Soviet Europe is under the administration of the Northwest Economic Zone (an independent Northern Economic Zone was set up in 1982 but its administration is confined only to Soviet Europe's northern region) and the northern region in Soviet Asia is separately under the jurisdiction of the West Siberian, East Siberian, and Far East Economic Zones. The northern and southern areas of these economic zones are in fact quite different in character. To make it easy to thoroughly study and effectively develop the northern region, it is imperative to establish new economic zones. However, at present conditions are not yet ripe.

To establish new economic zones in the Soviet northern region (both in Soviet Europe and Soviet Asia), it is necessary to promote the economic development of the whole region through expanding the excavation industry and to form a social and economic system under which there are both specialized production departments which are predominant throughout the country and appropriate auxiliary production departments and service trades and both relevant modern production infrastructures and complete social infrastructural facilities. At present efforts have been made to develop regional production combinations and regional national economic combinations in the northern region. These forms of economic organizations provide a foundation for establishing new economic zones.

3. Establish rational transregional economic ties. Normal transregional economic ties help meet the needs of the newly developed ones for technology, equipment, and other materials and help find markets for their products. The rationalization of such economic ties will ensure that the development of the

region's economy will produce high economic results and at the same time, will help develop the economies of the other regions concerned.

As far as the Soviet northern region is concerned, what is most important at the present stage is to establish economic ties with old industrial regions, because the newly developed zones in the northern region have a poor industrial foundation and need the supply of equipment, technology, grain, and daily necessities from the old regions. Similarly, old industrial bases also need the supply of fuels and raw materials from the newly-developed zones. It is, therefore, required by the development strategy for the newly-developed zones in the northern region to establish such transregional economic ties with old industrial regions, and at present, above everything else, with their nearby old industrial bases and to readjust the production patterns of the nearby old industrial bases in line with such economic ties so that they can become "rear bases" able to provide the newly-developed zones with technology and equipment and to "digest" and transport the fuels and raw materials produced by the zones. The northern industrial centers in Soviet Europe, and North and Middle Urals regions, and the southern regions in Siberia and the Soviet Far East can all serve as the "rear bases" for the Soviet Northern region's newly developed zones. In future the "rear bases" will include some cities in the northern region, such as Vorkuta, Surgut, Noril'sk, Magadan, Mirnyy, and (Komsomol'sk-on-Amur).

### III. Strategic Measures

To attain the strategic goal of the first stage of the northern region's economic development, the Soviet Union has taken the following important measures:

#### 1. Developed communications and transportation network.

Developing communications and transportation is the most basic construction of the newly-developed zone. Transportation in the Soviet northern region is the most backward in the country. The existing lines of railways and roads and means of transport are meager in quantity and poor in quality; both river and marine transportation is a highly seasonal undertaking; and air transportation is handicapped by complicated weather conditions, the carrying capacity of aircraft, and airport conditions. Unable to meet the needs of the future large-scale economic development, this state of affairs has seriously hindered the present scope of economic development. For this reason, the Soviet Union has to make Herculean efforts to solve, in the first place, the problem of communications and transportation of the northern region.

Like the economic development strategy of the Soviet northern region as a whole, the region's transportation construction is divided into two stages.

The plan for first-stage transportation construction, lasting from the present time to the turn of the century, is worked out in accordance with this region's verified natural resources and projected development scope, which is also called the minimum plan. According to this plan, priority should be given to the construction of an arterial transport system in the region so that it can

meet the perennial and constant needs of the region's transportation within this century and its rational distribution can serve as a foundation for the further development of the region's transport networks. This arterial transport system is composed of the North Siberian Railway Mainline which runs from east to west and its feeder lines, the long-distance pipeline transport arterial system which runs from the northern region's oil gas fields to the western, southern, and southeastern regions, and the northern region's sea routes and harbor systems.

The construction of the railway network is the key project in the construction of an arterial transport system in the Soviet northern region's newly developed zones, the most important part of which is to build the North Siberian Mainline and its feeder lines. At present, apart from the Baykal-Amur Mainline project, scheduled for completion soon, the Soviet Union is to undertake the construction of the Yi Fu jie li [0122 1133 2638 0448]--Ob Railway which links Central Siberia and the areas in the lower reaches of the Ob, the Tavda--Suo te ni ke [4792 3679 1441 0344] Railway which links Tomsk and the Beleyev region, the Qiu mu [8002 1191]--Labytnangi Railway which links the areas in the lower reaches of the Ob with the Pechora Railway trunk line, and the lower Wu er tuo fu si ke [3907 1422 2094 113 2448 0344]--Wu lian ge yi [3527 6647 2706 0122] Railway and the Sa lie ha er de [5647 0441 0761 1422 1795]--Wu lian ge yi--Igarka--Noril'sk Railway and their feeder lines which lead to the new oilfields in the Yamal Peninsula and other regions in the Arctic Circle. The completed Tyumen--Surgut Railway (to serve as the western section of the North Siberian Mainline), being extended eastward, will meet with Baykal--Amur Railway trunk line at Ust-kut and form the North Siberian Mainline running parallel to the existing Siberian Railway trunk line. Then, the railway's eastern feeder line--the ba mu [1572 1191]--Teng da [3326 6671]--Berkakit--Chu er man [2806 1422 2581] Railway--will be extended northward to Aldan, Yakutsk, Magadan, Kamchatka, and Chukotsk. In this way, a railway arterial transport network will be formed in the northern region.

Construction of oil and natural gas pipelines is regarded as putting up a bridge for energy production and its construction scope has a direct bearing on the development speed of oil gas fields. At present the direction of pipeline transport arteries in the Soviet northern region has been worked out, running from oil gas fields in West Siberia to the western, southern, and southeastern regions of the country. At the same time, it has also already been decided to sue the pipelines leading to the western region and seaports in the eastern region in exporting oil gas resources to other countries. If the exploitation scope of the Vilyuysk Oil Gas Field in the northeastern region is expanded, a proper pipeline transport network will be built.

Developing marine transportation in the northern region is of particular significance to the economic development of the coastal areas in the Soviet northern region. The focus of the construction of the region's marine transportation is on augmenting seaport construction, technologically transforming oceangoing vessels, fully using atomic icebreakers and submarine atomic freighters, and overcoming the influence of seasons so as to ensure a prolonged navigation time.



The development of the region's communications and transportation network also includes the improvement of road transport lines, the transformation of river transport routes, and the development of air transport.

As for the second stage of the transportation construction plan (also known as the maximum plan), it will be formulated in accordance with the scope of the region's economic development in the year 2000.

## 2. Solved the problem of immigrants.

Labor shortages constitute a major problem in developing the economy of the Soviet northern region. The shortage of labor power, professionally skilled technicians in particular, has slowed down the progress of construction projects and moreover, after being completed, the projects are, more often than not, operated below capacity due to labor shortage. The problem of labor supply for other newly-developed areas is solved in two ways (namely, training both local residents and immigrants) and that for the northern region should be solved by relying mainly on the immigrants coming from the other regions of the country, because the original inhabitants of the Soviet northern region are few in number and have poor cultural quality. There are great difficulties in relying on immigrants to solve the problem of labor shortage. They mainly include a bitterly cold climate, a backward economy, and a great disparity in living conditions as compared with other areas. All these have caused people to be reluctant to work there, still less to be willing to settle there. After staying there for a period of time, some people began to return to where they came from.

To come with the problem of large-scale immigration, the Soviet Union has strengthened the study in theory of the regularities governing the population movement on the one hand, and adopted new methods for solving the problem in practice on the other.

1. Create conditions for people to accustom themselves to the northern region's natural environment and climate. Most of the people who are taking part in the economic development of the Soviet northern region come from all parts of the country and all nationality regions. After arriving there, they found it difficult to accustom themselves all at once for a new environment where natural conditions were harsh and many of them had to leave their work posts. This requires medical workers and geographic workers to study the biological processes of the human body in actively accustoming itself to the society where it finds natural conditions there strange. It is also necessary to vigorously increase the health protection facilities in the north's newly-developed zones. This includes providing better medical services and dietetic conditions for different people according to their specific conditions and in a selective manner, improving living conditions and cultural and welfare facilities, and putting in order the natural environmental surroundings. It is also stipulated that a rotational operation system should be introduced in the operation areas where conditions are particularly harsh and unfit for settlement, in other words, working personnel live in cities and towns with their families and they go to work in the operation areas in shifts and at regular intervals. Meanwhile, attention should also be focused on increasing

the ratio of young people among the builders, because they are quite capable of adapting themselves to new circumstances.

2. Perfect the system of ensuring material incentives, including the improvement of the material treatment offered to those working in the northern region; build houses with modern, comfortable living facilities; develop material welfare facilities and cultural undertakings; and develop national education. All this is designed to create favorable conditions for the pioneers to settle down in the northern region.

Improving material treatment is manifested, first, in increasing the wages and regional subsidies of the region's working personnel and giving them more preferential treatment in family allowance, vacation, travelling or recuperation, and retirement. All these measures have been practiced for many years and have achieved some success.

Developing the construction of houses equipped with modern facilities and operating material welfare facilities and cultural undertakings are of great significance to the perfection of the system of ensuring material incentives. This is because with underdeveloped social infrastructural facilities, excellent pay and conditions will not necessarily mean an improvement in people's living standards or appeal to the immigrants. Meanwhile, the requirements for building houses in the northern region are also high. The fundamental one is that they should be built in the light of the characteristics of the natural climate there and that houses, cultural, and welfare facilities, and sports, commercial, and other establishments should be highly cold resistant and suited to the characteristics of small cities and towns. Moreover, conditions should be made to reduce heavy labor and ensure people a comfortable life.

In the course of perfecting the system of ensuring material incentives in the Soviet northern region's development zones, developing national education plays an important role in stabilizing the region's population. Therefore, the development strategy requires creating an educational network composed of secondary schools, secondary technical schools, and institutions of higher education in the big and medium-sized cities in or near the northern region so as to train qualified personnel for the region's economic development.

3. Make full use of new scientific and technological achievements.

The Soviet northern region has a bitterly cold climate, complicated geographical conditions, poor transport facilities, and a sparse population, with some places there being hardly accessible. It is unimaginable to develop the economy on a large scale under such conditions without fully applying the most advanced scientific and technological achievements. Therefore, every link of the economic development strategy for the Soviet northern region is linked with scientific and technological advances. Not only are the most advanced scientific and technological means used in geological prospecting and ore dressing or processing but also advanced scientific and technological achievements are applied in manufacturing machinery and equipment suitable for the extremely frigid northern areas and in cutting down building costs.

The above-mentioned strategic measures are playing a decisive role in the Soviet endeavor to attain the goal and tasks as stipulated by the development strategy for its northern region at the present stage.

In brief, the economic development strategy for the Soviet northern region is an extremely magnificent undertaking and moreover, constitutes an important component part of the general strategic plan for the Soviet national economic development as a whole. The achievement of the development strategy will not only provide a reliable energy and material basis for future Soviet economic development but also further improve the distribution of the productive forces, perfect the regional division of labor throughout the country, and promote the improvement of social production efficiency.

However, the development projects in the region have added burdens to the Soviet national economy, assuming large amounts of financial, material, and human resources. If the development scope is inappropriately designed or surpasses the capabilities of the national economy, it will probably bring about negative consequences.

It is, in fact, very difficult to really fulfill the tasks and measures as stipulated by the economic development strategy for the Soviet northern region. For example, over the last several decades, the Soviet projected scope of development zones has invariably exceeded its real capabilities, thus excessively prolonging construction periods and resulting in the failure to fulfill stage plans despite repeated amendments; the construction of social infrastructural facilities has always fallen behind the development of production and construction, leaving the problem of immigration to the newly-developed zones unsolved so far; the domestic construction funds and technological conditions are incongruous with the development scope, and the Soviet intention to develop the northern region by relying on imported foreign capital, technology, and equipment has not made smooth progress due to being handicapped by internal political conditions; and affected by the existing system under which the economy is managed by specific departments, the departments participating in developing new zones have failed to keep in step. All these are problems existing at present and also obstacles hindering the region's future economic development. Moreover, the aforesaid situation will hardly change in a brief space of time.

CSO: 4005/732

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

GUINEA ISSUES BEIJING COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT

OW251121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0747 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--China and Guinea issued a press communique here this morning in connection with the Guinean Government delegation's visit to China.

The communique says: At the invitation of Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, a delegation of the Guinean National Military Committee of the Redemption and the Guinean Government headed by Facine Toure, member of the Guinean National Military Committee of the Redemption and minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, made a friendly visit to the People's Republic of China from 21 through 25 March 1985. This was the highest high-level mission the new Guinean regime sent to visit China.

The communique says: During the visit, the Chinese and Guinean sides exchanged views on the current situation and major international issues, and noted with satisfaction that they had identical or similar views. Both sides also shared each other's experience in their economic construction.

The communique also pointed out that both sides agreed that their relations of friendship and cooperation based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence had stood the test of time and had broad prospects for further development. The two sides expressed the desire to enhance their multiform cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other fields.

CSO: 4005/732

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

ZHAO ZIYANG REAFFIRMS ASSISTANCE TO GUINEA

OW240303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed today that China regards its continued development of friendly relations and cooperation with Guinea and other African and Third World countries as the axis of its foreign policy.

Zhao Ziyang met with a Guinean Government delegation, led by Facine Toure, minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, at Zhongnanhai this afternoon. Zhao Ziyang said during the meeting: Since the inauguration of Guinea's new government, China and Guinea have further developed their friendly relations and cooperation. We thank President Conte for his efforts to maintain and strengthen the Chinese-Guinean relations.

Zhao Ziyang asked Toure to convey the cordial greetings of President Li Xiannian and his own to President Conte, and also renewed President Li Xiannian's invitation to President Conte asked him to visit China at his convenience.

The delegation led by Toure is the first high-level Guinean Government delegation to visit China since the inauguration of Guinea's new government. During the meeting, Toure handed Premier Zhao a letter from President Conte to President Li Xiannian. Toure said: China has made efforts and sacrifice for Guinea and the Third World as a whole. China's assistance is unselfish and effective. The Chinese people's friendship is always in the hearts of the Guinean people.

Zhao Ziyang said: China will continue to do what it can to render its assistance to Guinea. We are also willing to explore new avenues and forms of cooperation with Guinea. We are convinced that the political relations and economic and technological cooperation between the two countries will be further developed.

Zhao Ziyang said to Toure: The new Guinean Government has readjusted its policies according to domestic situation. We appreciate your sensible domestic and foreign policies. Although Guinea still faces some difficulties, we are convinced that your policy will surely produce good results if you continue to implement it.

CSO: 4005/732

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM IN URBAN FAMILY PLANNING WORK URGED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 8 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Qinsi [4440 1835]: "The Emergence of Problems in Urban Family Planning and Suggestions To Substantiate Current Regulations"]

[Text] Along with the tide of national economic reform, the urban family planning program requires prompt transformation.

The major problem with the current family planning program is that the current regulations no longer fit the current situation. In many places, family planning programs were formulated before 1982, their target was on-the-job cadres, staff and workers and the composition of people in the program was comparatively simple. After 1983, the target of urban family planning greatly changed and the composition became more and more complicated year after year and the enterprise management system began to shatter the old infrastructure. To adapt to the current situation, we must start with reality to replenish and perfect the current regulations so that family planning work can be strengthened and truly "grasp firmly and do well." For this reason, and after some investigation, I think the following problems should be solved promptly:

I. Economic Contracts Must Include "Two Kinds of Production"

The implementation of the contract system in enterprises, no doubt, is an effective way to raise economic interest; however, raising the economic interest and population control must be done in parallel. Otherwise, if these two kinds of production are not stressed simultaneously, all the effort will be in vain. At present in the implementation of the economic contract system, some units have paid attention only to the economic effort but have neglected population control. In a certain city, there were altogether 12 factories in that system; among them 6 factories have implemented the economic contract system but no one was contracted to do family planning work. In some units in that city, after the implementation of the economic contract system, the preferential treatment given to late-married couples and families with only one child was actually abolished and that caused a lot of criticism.

One can easily see that with the step-by-step realization of the decisions of the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee, more enterprises will implement the economic contract system, and if we do not call attention to deal with this problem in time, serious consequences will result. Now we must emphasize that within any enterprise, either with state ownership or with collective ownership, any unit which implements the economic contract system should include the family planning program in that system and should seriously carry out all policies of the party and the government. The superior organization to which an enterprise belongs should use both the production goal and the population control goal as measures to evaluate the work of the enterprise under it. Only thus can the increase of economic benefits and population control be ensured.

## II. Insist on the "Three-check, One-contract" Policy for "On the job Without Pay" People

In order to increase labor productivity, some overstaffed enterprises stipulate that they must assign personnel according to posts and personnel and workers can be removed to be "on the job without pay" personnel, to find their own jobs. People on the job without pay no longer enjoy welfare benefits from the enterprise and the enterprise executes no more power to direct them for production. Based on the survey, in a certain city there were 63 people of this kind in one enterprise. What should be done about these people's family planning? In some units it was neglected and they were left alone, while in some other units, the "three-checks, one-contract" system was implemented and had good results. The term "three-checks" means that the enterprise periodically sends personnel to check the conditions of pregnancy, ideology and family planning of these unemployed people. The method used is to pay a visit to the family or ask them to come over to report; the term "one-contract" means that before leaving the unit one has to sign a family planning contract. Experience shows that it is a good and effective method.

## III. Implement Appropriate Procedures To Control Single-person Households

Along with the implementation of the new economic reforms, more and more individuals have started their own businesses in cities and towns, but the regulations of family planning in some places were just not able to touch them, and they remained in "nobody's jurisdiction." Our source reveals that in a certain city, there were 173 females of child-bearing age in their own businesses and the family planning program for these people turned out to be in nobody's charge. It is the policy of the party to encourage businesses run by individuals, so the increase of individual businesses is an inexorable trend. The pressing matter of the moment is to implement an appropriate measure for their control. In my opinion, the realization of family planning for individual households must depend on the cooperation of the units involved. First, while applying for a business license, one-person households must sign

an agreement with the local family planning authority to follow the regulations; otherwise, the industrial and business management department will not issue a license. Second, the function of the small group for women of childbearing age must be given full play, and one-person households should participate in the activities of that group. Third, a system of rewards and penalties should be implemented. Individual households who decide to have a single child will be given appropriate conveniences and favorable treatment in their supply of goods, in places assigned for business and in tax reductions. Individual households with more than one child not only will be required to pay a certain amount of over-quota birth fine but will also incur a penalty from the industrial and business management unit. In a word, we must do everything to eliminate the "nobody's jurisdiction" problem and let family planning work develop a closed circuit.

#### IV. Tighter Measures Posted for Non-native Business People

By non-native business people we mean people who stay in other than their native place and who stay long in a certain city or town to do business in handicrafts, merchandise or service. These people do not have a household registration in the place where they stay and are often neglected by the local authorities. The authorities where their registers are held can only see their names without being able to see the person, and are unable to control them. They are under "nobody's jurisdiction." Our survey shows that they had second children and even more. To control these "outsiders" family planning, local authorities must take a positive attitude and should not regard them as an extra burden. In fact, it is not difficult to control these people provided that the local authorities are more responsible. I suggest that the family planning of these people should be put into the regulations of city or town management, and one might try the following: 1) temporary household registration must be required. To open a business, a non-native should have his identity introduction letter, business license and family planning agreement to get registered as a temporary residence household in the city or town to start a business (they are not allowed to open for business without a household registration), and the street authorities will be responsible for family planning work and may charge some money. 2) Birth control should be enforced.. A married couple who run a business together should go to the street authority to get their birth control devices periodically, be checked for pregnancy periodically in the hospital assigned and report to the street authority at assigned times. 3) Measures to reward good and punish evil should be implemented. Credentials from the street authority must be issued each year to those non-native business people who obey the rules of family planning and mail to the registered permanent residence to enable them to enjoy special treatment in their native place; for those who had extra births, the authorities should collect the over-quota fee, and with serious offenses, the industrial and business management department may recall their licenses and order them to return to their native places.



#### V. "Special Assistants" Installed To Take Care of Unemployed Residents

For many reasons, there are always some people who have no job and have no income. If there are extra births among these people, it is difficult for the economic control measures to work. In a certain city, there are 462 unemployed women of childbearing age, which is 0.46 percent of the population. Since 1982 there have been 16 births, which violated the family planning program, and among them 5 people had a second child, and not one paid an over-quota fee.

To enforce the family planning program for unemployed residents, the most important thing is to carry out the "three importants" policy, to do better ideological work, to take preventive measures and then to implement the "specially appointed assistant" system. The person should find some relative who has a job and income to be his specially appointed assistant to sign an agreement with the street authority to enable this relative to be a "specially appointed assistant" of that family planning unit to supervise him. Of course, in cases of extra births, the "specially appointed assistant" must pay the over-quota fee for the guaranteed person according to the agreement.

12909

CSO: 4005/580

18 April 1985

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## VARIETY, CONSTRAINTS, DIRECTED CRITICISM CHARACTERIZE PRESS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 26 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Carol Bargmann: "With Appearance of CHINA DAILY Readers No Longer Cut Off from Events—Newspapers' Criticism Always Directed—Party Newspapers and Official News Agencies—Controlled Access to Information"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 March—A daily newspaper which communist China aims at Western readers is published simultaneously in Beijing, Hongkong and New York. The name of this English-language newspaper is CHINA DAILY and it resembles a fairly respectable provincial newspaper in a non-communist country rather than the Beijing PEOPLE'S DAILY an offshoot of which it actually is. Although CHINA DAILY does reprint editorials and commentaries from the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the CCP official newspaper, it frequently does so only in excerpted form, demonstrating a good sense for the limits to Western readers' endurance and in general not simply parroting the long-winded party organ. The decisive thing is the Western makeup—not only regarding the look of the paper but also its journalistic style and at least some of the content.

The primary purpose of the newspaper—which is given a final going-over by American and English journalists under contract as experts—is to build confidence for the economic and political policies of the successors of Mao Zedong. Their success depends on economic cooperation by Western nations. This is why the reform policies of Deng Xiaoping are being provided with a "scientific" foundation in the form of axioms and thought patterns familiar to Western readers.

The growing number of foreigners at work on the PRC's modernization program no longer feel quite as cut off from world events as they used to. For a foreigner, the very fact that he can actually read a newspaper in a country the characters of whose written language turn him into an illiterate at every step of the way is a more than welcome change. Foreign newspapers and magazines are not freely available in China. A handful may be purchased in hotels housing foreigners; but on an irregular basis and in most cases they are several days old. By picking up a copy of the CHINA DAILY, anyone traveling in the PRC can

find out what the weather is like back home; what the price of gold and the currency exchange rate is; what the mood at the New York or Frankfurt stock exchange is and how the international soccer games came out. In the advertising section, he can see which foreign banks and airlines are offering their services; foreign liquor distillers and Chinese textile factories seek to impress their logos on the readers' mind; concerts by guest artists are announced and the most expensive restaurants in Beijing and Canton offer daily multi-course menus the colorful names of which tend to outshine the prices. In view of so much practical information, the reader may well be inclined to accept some of the political wrapping in which this is packaged without pondering the fact that it stems from one centrally directed editorial desk.

CHINA DAILY is not a propaganda tool in the conventional sense, dedicated to simple-minded indoctrination; distorting and embellishing the facts. But the polished commentaries, analyses and feature stories; the interviews, photographs, readers' letters and the at times even self-deprecatory cartoons result--when they are all put together--in a picture where the boundaries between the present and the leadership's popular plans for the future and between reality and the program as such tend to become fluid, if not altogether blurred. But life in China is not as free, as colorful, energetic and optimistic as the pages of CHINA DAILY would lead one to believe. Although the trend certainly is in this direction at this time, only the small and rarely the large obstacles standing in its way are mentioned. To be sure, there are such things as privately owned apartments already as well as old-age assistance programs for farmers and childless couples, environmental protection and premiums based on performance; but in most instances these are tiny, isolated projects or pilot programs and in some cases they exist only on paper while the party and the government may still be looking for ways of funding and implementing them.

It is a remarkable admission by the party that even the front page of the newspaper is beginning to shed its function as a gazeteer as is obligatory in the communist-run countries. It is no longer the rule that the front page includes rows of photographs of members of the leadership even if the occasion be ever so slight in importance. Now, foreign news sometimes take over the front page and are reported in an objective fashion. CHINA DAILY is being printed for the foreign reader, to be sure; but the paper is readily available to the Chinese population in the big cities of the country.

For the foreign correspondent working in China, CHINA DAILY saves a lot of translation work. But the main source of news is the NEW CHINA news agency which works quite fast and which is increasingly putting out fewer and fewer drab news items or party opinion. It is skillfully opening up ways of influencing its "customers" by adjusting the news

to the needs of the correspondents who then pass them on through their own media. In reporting major events, the news agency not only presents a full chronology of them but also an accurate shorter version and, more recently, one or several special versions. These latter stories cover aspects which are of special interest to Western countries and which, at the same time, make China appear in a favorable light. In addition, there are the reports by the NEW CHINA news agency's own correspondents in Western capitals which appear primarily in the CHINA DAILY. Among these may be a two-column article dealing with the mixed reaction in the FRG to the cancellation of the Honecker visit or the unpopular impact of the economic reforms in France.

In addition to the NEW CHINA copy and the PEOPLE'S DAILY, foreign correspondents must read RED FLAG, the ideological newspaper of the CCP. This publication signals initial political decisions; is used by the party leadership to criticize intra-party opposition elements—which at this time centers on the armed forces; issues major public policy statements and shows by the issues covered in what areas things are fermenting and where "steps" may be expected.

Another area which must be paid attention to, if one wishes to obtain a differentiated image of China, are the provincial newspapers which do a more open and accurate job of reporting on problems and defects than the central newspapers. And finally, the so-called evening newspapers complete the picture which have been appearing for several years now and which sell extremely well right from the baggage racks of the news vendors' carts. These evening newspapers provide a colorful image of the everyday problems encountered by the Chinese.

While foreigners have been able to subscribe to the provincial newspapers for some time, they are not yet permitted to purchase the army newspaper or the cadre information newspapers which appear in various levels of classification. Unlike the official newspapers, these latter organs do not exclude criticism, opposition or failures to such a large extent since they are intended for the information of the most inner circles.

But the official newspapers, too, include criticism which is being prominently featured while the actual technique is perfected. But it is a controlled type of criticism limited to specific issues which Chinese journalists may now engage in—and not the voice of an opposition either inside or outside the CCP. The fourth estate has apparently been selected as a kind of avant-garde to work on how to exhibit public courage—in a controlled and limited fashion. Throughout the country, Chinese journalists have of late been praised who have helped justice or human kindness emerge victorious in the course of dangerous and at times even violent controversy. Their opponents, whom they may in the end bring down, include corrupt low or medium level functionaries and obstinate members of the security forces. The youngest winner among the Chinese press corps

was a journalist who was beaten up by policemen for having a taxi drive through a gate against their orders so that a woman who had fainted could be taken to a hospital from an exhibit she had attended. Another reporter was arrested several times and held in prison for months before the corrupt gang he had been investigating could be rendered powerless.

The enemies of the Deng Xiaoping's reform policies inside the party can only tell their side of the story in a handful of media, e.g., the army newspaper whose editorial board has not been replaced during the past few years. Any expression of political will outside the communist party and the so-called democratic parties (which have been brought into line) is not allowed in the PRC even though Marxist doctrine is no longer adhered to as completely as before, much less is a platform provided for the dissemination of such views.

As before, the watchfulness and pressure of the security organs vis-a-vis any politically relevant or merely suspicious show of interest places restrictions on private contacts between foreigners and Chinese citizens. These contacts are not being stopped entirely as they were until a few years ago and relations are not as strained either. The Chinese are permitted to discuss more subjects now—whereas previously all one could talk about was the weather and the food. Now that some of the obstacles have been removed, knowledge of the Chinese language has become more of an asset even though years of study hardly suffice to permit a professional to get along without a trained interpreter. A Chinese is now permitted to speak about his origins, his family, his place of work, his native village, about ancient Chinese history and about the most recent motion pictures and books. He may also criticize the unsatisfactory old-age pension system, the poor housing conditions and perhaps even his superior in front of a foreigner. But there are very few Chinese who wish to expose themselves to the attention and unpleasant scrutiny of the security authorities which are the result of frequent contact with foreigners. There are some Chinese who are skillful about maintaining an easy-going relationship with foreigners. But these are not normal, everyday citizens but people who enjoy the trust of the security authorities. They have been checked by them and approved for contact with foreigners.

There are many press conferences being held now; but precious few of them are worth attending. Almost every ministry and many other institutions now have their own press spokesman. He will accept queries; but even harmless discussions with him are hardly ever possible. Normally, it takes several days or weeks to get a reply which then turns out to be one that could just as easily have been obtained from published accounts. Only the foreign ministry has any real experience in responding to difficult queries. The foreign ministry has always been the primary source of information and a kind of headquarters for foreign correspondents in the Chinese capital.

Interviews on previously agreed upon topics with experts in government or in other institutions are not hard to get. But an interview by a foreign journalist with a member of the leadership will only take place on special occasions, such as in conjunction with a state visit. Foreign correspondents may not legally engage in their own research without knowledge of the authorities, if the subject matter is of a "sensitive" nature. In contrast to times past, the Chinese newspapers themselves now carry reports on disasters such as airplane crashes or floods--- but such disaster areas are always closed to the public even now that China has opened more and more of the countryside to tourism.

As in all countries in which the state controls access to information social events are a primary source of news, fears and rumors from the political arena. News is passed on and eagerly listened to on the areas in which one nationality is ahead of another because the Chinese leadership almost always makes use of visits by foreign politicians to impart newsworthy information to the visitor. The information on what Deng Xiaoping told Mrs Thatcher or the German chancellor which was not reported in the newspapers tends to leak through or perhaps what this or that China expert may have extracted from lesser known publications without his interpreter's knowledge or what a Chinese "friend" passed along in confidence with regard to real or supposed decisions to be taken by the central committee. Hardly any item which has been passed along in this manner in some corner of this unconventional information exchange remains a secret for more than 24 hours in the Chinese capital. One does not by any means have to attend every one of these events in order to stay abreast of the news. All those who know each other meet frequently enough in the artificial confines in the big cities in communist-run countries and not the least function of these circles of acquaintances is to exchange information.

9478

CSO: 3620/325

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TEXTILE INDUSTRY MINISTER ON POLITICAL WORK

OW211451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 18 Mar 85

[By reporters Xiong Chunlei and Fang Zhenghui]

[Text] Nanning, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--It was pointed out at the national conference on the textile industry's ideological and political work that, under the new situation of economic reform, ideological and political work should take a new form so that it can meet the industry's actual needs. Emphasis should now be placed on helping textile workers develop a correct attitude toward their ideals and heighten their sense of discipline.

The meeting, which was held in Guilin, Guangxi from 13-17 March, reviewed textile enterprises' experiences in doing ideological and political work and emphatically discussed how ideological and political work should be done under the new situation. The participants unanimously maintained that ideological and political work should be done in such a way that it can effectively support and promote reform and insure its smooth progress. They said that first of all, the party's relevant principles and policies of reform should be publicized in the course of doing ideological and political work. Then, positive and enlightening measures should be used to help textile workers correctly understand the dialectical relationship between their ideals and the actual situation, between long-term goals and immediate objectives, between the overall interests and partial interests, and between discipline and freedom so as to help them understand the state's policies, distinguish right from wrong, and become more conscious of combating all sorts of unhealthy tendencies.

Addressing the conference, Wu Wenying, minister of textile industry, pointed out: Since factory directors are now responsible for factory operations, factory party committees, after freeing themselves from administrative affairs, must strengthen their leadership by concentrating on intensifying ideological and political work, strengthening party building, and stepping up supervision over production.

CSO: 4005/685

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### CHARACTERISTICS OF REFORM IN GENERAL EDUCATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 22 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Wang Jintang [3769 2516 1016]: "Characteristics of Current Reform in General Education"]

[Text] Aiming at the shortcomings of the current educational system, drawing a lesson from the experience in educational reform since the founding of the People's Republic and moving in the direction of "education must face modernization, the world and the future," the work of the current educational reform is flourishing. Based on information supplied by the recently called forum of middle school principals (and joined by only part of the principals in the country), the trend of current reform of general education is clearly seen and can be summarized by the following four characteristics:

First, in the current reform of general education, the microscopic reforms proceed along simultaneously with the more important macroscopic reforms.

Since the founding of our country, there has been no lack of instances of educational reform in the middle and grade schools which have shown good results; nevertheless, most of these reforms were limited to classroom lectures and discussions about teaching methods. Macroscopic reform involves many policies and it has been difficult to carry out for a long time. Now the situation is different. The influence of the development of the rural and urban economic reforms and the challenge of the global technological revolution have provided a bright future for the macroscopic reforms of our educational system. For example, in secondary school education, there has been a breakthrough in vocational education. In the school system, some attempts at reform have been tried such as the on-going experiment of the "5-, 4-, and 3-" year school system in Beijing's Jingshan School and the second attached school of Beijing Normal University. Some models in curriculum reform have also emerged, such as that in Jingan District, Shanghai, in the First Elementary School, where their "normal classes" for the lower grades were compressed and "exercise classes" were offered in the afternoons in an attempt to include the kindergarten in the school and to return



innocence and liveliness to the children. In the Jilin Provincial Experimental Middle School, 29 hours for the juniors were shortened to 24 and 13 electives were offered. In the Beijing Normal University Experimental Middle School, 45-minute classes were cut to 40 minutes to enable them to have five classes in the morning, and electives and labor and technological courses were offered to the students to take at their own will and to enable them to take the initiative to develop themselves in various fields. These reforms are not just reforms in curriculum and teaching methods; they have already touched upon the overall structure of the school and curriculum system. They have touched not only the "skin" but also the "bones." In the system of school leadership and the system of school management, there are also various experiments going on. The system in which the principal is in charge of the school has already been implemented in some schools.

Second, in the current education reform, the emphasis is on the cultivation of the students' power to be trailblazers and to create and on the cultivation of creative, talented people.

The rapid progress in new technology and the urgent need for talented people and knowledge for the four modernizations made the people realize more and more that many of the old ideas and methods about education should be changed. What is a good student? Though there was a standard of the "three good's" in the past, in fact the three have been simplified to only two, that is, good grades and obedience. Now people realize that in the four modernizations they need people who can be pioneers, not just bookworms in a rut. Those who toe the line and behave themselves but have no independent views are certainly not the people needed for the present times.

The specific goal of cultivating talent and creativity reflects the profundity of the current general-education reforms.

Third, in macroscopic reform, the mind is emancipated and scientific experiments and conclusions are emphasized; in microscopic reform, the guiding role of the theory of the science of education has attracted greater attention.

The current educational reforms, in the macroscopic aspect, have broken through the barrier of many "restricted areas" such as the reform in school leadership; it was a stride forward, yet it caused no "hue or cry" nor "arbitrary uniformity", and only scientific experiment and conclusion have been emphasized. Many experimental schools have accumulated data for several years and they emphasize statistical calculations and scientific analyses.

In the microscopic aspect of reform, one outstanding feature is the emphasis on the guiding role of the science of education. Some experiments of the reforms are designed on a scientific bases of pedagogy and

psychology. For example, in Chaoyang District, Beijing, Ma Xinlan [7456 5361 5695], a teacher from the Xingfu Village Elementary School, has applied psychological theories such as "penetration," "transfer" and "divergent thinking" in the reform of elementary school teaching.

Fourth, current reform of general education fully reveals its characteristics as being multi-level, multi-channel, multi-form, multi-standard and multi-natured.

Our country is a country with a vast territory and a large population but with an unbalanced economic development, and that determines the requirement of variety in educational reform. In the educational reforms, our first concern should be the state of our country and to set our feet on the reality of our country. We should suit measures to local conditions and start with reality so that substantial results can be obtained in educational reforms.

If we can grasp the characteristics of the current educational reforms with a sober mind and realize the trend of educational reforms, our general-education reforms will develop more consciously on a healthy course and will bring new results continuously.

12909

CSO: 4005/580

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT SYSTEM REFORMED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Li Jizhi [2621 4949 0037]: "On the Reform of the College Enrollment System"]

[Text] As everyone knows, college enrollment in our country is based on a unified national plan, and it is a command plan in which the quota for every college and every field and for every place is fixed. No one can change it. The level of the high school graduates in that year is considered the standard by which to implement the national college entrance examination (the problems with the unified entrance examination are not discussed here for the time being). In the last couple of years, some flexibility has appeared in the enrollment system, that is, in addition to the quota for unified enrollment, there has been a 10 percent increase for institution-financed students (chosen from the unified enrollment) and another 10 percent increase for returning specialist students (chosen from personnel through independent examinations). All funds for the 20 percent increase are shouldered by the organization to which the student belongs and are not included in the funds for advanced education. This measure has the positive effect of helping to ease the demand for knowledge and talent in the society, so it is welcome; however, it is not enough. First, the 10 percent limitation is too rigid and is unable to meet the demands of everchanging and complicated situations. Second, the requirements are too high and difficult for realization. For example in regard to funding, the regulation says, for a 4-year education, the unit to which each institution-financed student belongs has to pay from 15,000 to 17,000 yuan (the operation fee is 2,000 yuan per capita, plus a capital construction and equipment fee for a liberal arts student of 13,000 and for a science student is 15,000 yuan. Such a high and fixed expense will make many institutions shrink back at the sight of it. Also, with regard to the entrance examination, the level of the current year's high school graduates is regarded as the sole standard according to the regulations, and this becomes a problem for specialist students. So even if the 20 percent increased flexibility is an improvement on the originally planned system, still it is a command and not a guiding plan. It still has no room for flexibility, and therefore, the education system cannot work in a lively way to satisfy the needs of society.

Since we are a socialist country, the naturally planned economy plays the leading role. There is no cause for much criticism of the implementation of the unified entrance examination system in higher education to ensure planned proportional development. However, experience indicates that in the battlefield of higher education as well as of the economy, if there are only command plans without guiding ones in the planning system, that system will not work, and neither can it meet the demands of the ever-changing complicated society, especially at the present time when knowledge and expertise are urgently required of the cadres. Therefore, as in the planned higher education system, we should "step by step appropriately reduce the scope of command plans and appropriately extend the scope of guiding plans." What shall we do? I think at least the following are points for consideration:

1. A certain flexibility is required for the command enrollment system which treats current-year high school graduates as the main target, in order to enable colleges in various places to adjust properly the number enrolled according to the demands of society and the quality of applicants, to avoid a surplus or vacancy and to ensure quality. Here the concept that a "planned system is law" should be realistically understood and utilized with a certain range of flexibility. Moreover, the graduate student enrollment plan also requires a certain flexibility. In time of urgent need and with applicants of good quality, the quota may be raised a bit; with less demand and poor quality, it may be cut a little. Don't be too rigid and without alternatives. Graduate students are the highest level of talent whom the state can cultivate; urgency of demand and the quality of applicants should be the first concern. In a word, we must make plans to obey practicality instead of trying to limit it.

2. For students and classes who are not included in the quota of unified enrollment, such as institution-financed, specialist and other kinds of students, it would be better not to list them in the command plan but to treat them under a guiding plan. As for the quota for enrollment, the criterion for fees and the distribution of revenue, the state organizations can offer some guiding requirements as principles. It is not appropriate to make too rigid and difficult-to-realize regulations as in the case mentioned above, of each student who has to pay 13,000-15,000 yuan for capital construction and equipment, which is high, while only 5 percent of specialist student fees is allowed to be listed as extra funds, which is low; both are to the disadvantage of flexibility and both are hard to realize. Some room should be left for college and related units to negotiate to solve problems expediently. In the entrance examination, it is not appropriate to stick to the subjects and to the scope of contents specified by the unified enrollment regulations. Different requirements should be assigned to different target students and classes (for example, most specialist students are on-the-job personnel, and their level of education, in fact, is higher in some subjects than those of the current high school graduates and lower in some other subjects, and difficulties will arise if all take the same test according to the current graduates' level. The problem should be solved practically, that is, the principle of "combining unity with flexibility" should be put into practice.

3. Experience in the past few years has proved that in addition to the quota, the measure to admit an appropriate number of self-financed students has been successful. To admit self-financed students, the colleges have to provide neither lodging nor meals and have no obligation to find jobs for them, while they can collect some proper amount of tuition. This can both save some expenses for the college and reduce their administrative work. As for the self-financed students, since there are no "three-guarantees" as their backers, the students' vigorous power of learning and that of social realization can be put into full play. Because of their better grades, the two classes of self-financed students from Tientsin Normal College were welcomed by the society, and that is enough to show the feasibility of this measure. Therefore, it should be confirmed in the higher education planning system.

12909

CSO: 4005/584

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONFERENCE ON COLLEGE ADMISSION SYSTEM HELD

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Xuesi [5641 2448]: "One Step Forward Toward the Transformation of the College Admission System"]

[Text] To ensure the pilot project of college admission reform is well done this year, from 16-20 December the Student Administration Department of the Ministry of Education called a "Conference on Information Exchange About Talent Education" in Beijing. It was joined by comrades from 11 colleges and universities directly under the Ministry of Education, 66 ministries and commissions and 8 provincial planning committees.

In the conference, Li Changlong [2621 2490 7127], chief of the Bureau of Culture and Education of the State Planning Committee, reported on the "Outlook of the National Demand for Specialized Talent Until the End of This Century." People from the six ministries of the coal industry, chemical industry, hydraulic power, mechanical engineering, urban and rural construction and environmental protection and electronics industry reported on the developments in their respective fields during the Seventh 5-year Plan, on the current situation of specialized talent and on predictions of demand. The Ministry of Education reported on the education of scientific and technological talent. Afterwards, people from the schools, the ministries and the provincial organizations exchange opinions. Based on their own professions and talent-demand predictions, the employer institutions asked the colleges to supply people according to specialty, quantity, specifications and possible job arrangements. The schools introduced their capacities, various specialized fields and their characteristics.

This conference had the following features:

1. It encouraged enthusiasm in both the schools and the employer institutions, and a state of competition emerged among schools and among employer institutions. At the conference, no specific rules were implemented for ways of discussion and self-introduction by the attendees and only initiative and creativity were encouraged. Those attending included seven people from Nankai University, including Vice President Wang Dasui [3769 1129 3887], the dean, and directors from personnel and other departments

as well as comrades in charge of admissions and job assignments from Nanjing University, Nanjing Technological College, Huazhong Technological College and Xian Jiaotong University. Knowing that the formulation of education and admission plans depends heavily on the collection and analysis of information about demand, each school prepared brochures to introduce their schools and their specialized fields and distributed them to employer institutions. The employer institutions, according to their needs, chose schools for discussion. In the past, the disciplines offered by the universities depended on which teachers were available, the number of enrollment depended on the size of the university and the state took full responsibility for providing jobs for graduates, regardless of their expertise. Now the admission plan is under preliminary reform, the work of the universities is being evaluated by the public and the universities have felt the pressure and started worrying that their graduates in some specialized areas will find no jobs. The employer institutions enthusiastically introduced themselves, provided information to attract more graduates and promised to put the graduates in positions where they can bring their expertise into full play.

2. It resulted in the linking up of channels for communication and the reduction of the number of middle links. At the conference, some employer institutions exchanged opinions with the schools. People from the National Defense Science and Industry Committee, General Design Institute of the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering, Pharmaceuticals Corporation of the State Pharmaceuticals Administration, Henan Academy of Sciences and Huazhong Agricultural College all made suggestions directly to the schools and made their needs understood. Daxinganling Forest Zone supplies tens of thousands of cubic meters of lumber a year for the state and is seriously short of experts in various fields; among the graduates who were assigned to the forest, the percentage of the graduates who reported to duty was low, and the lack of teachers is even more serious. Now the experimental normal colleges are willing to create favorable conditions to train teachers for the forest. It is hard to find jobs for majors in some disciplines such as topography offered in Huadong Normal College because little was known about them by the public. However, at the conference, the Ministry of Railways, the State Bureau of Oceanography, the Ministry of Coal Industry and the Chinese Academy of Sciences all requested the training of topography students. Some graduates majoring in some "minor languages" also found "outlets."

Through the discussions, schools realized that some employer institutions had vague ideas about how to use the graduates from a university such as those majoring in pure science, physics and chemistry. The departments of the central government only requested some teachers. The demand for liberal arts increased and the number of majors in practical writing could not meet the demand. Publicity and explanations were aimed at these difficulties and were used as the basis for improvement.

At the conference, valuable questions about the establishment of colleges, directions of education and the guiding principles to run colleges and universities were raised.

The calling of a conference on information exchange about talent education is a new thing in education renovation and people have had little experience with it. There still remain some questions from the conference; for example, using the information as a guide to formulate a plan is a complicated process which needs overall, timely and reliable information to depend upon. The work of talent prediction has just begun. None of the employer institutions is well prepared, the information reliability about predictions is low and it is not scientific to use this information as the basis to formulate educational plans.

12909

CSO: 4005/584



18 April 1985

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

## ARTICLE COMMEMORATES SUN YAT-SEN ON ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH

HK210212 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 10, 11 Mar 85 p 5

[Article by Zhe Wen [0772 2429]: "Commemorating Dr Sun Yat-sen"]

[Text] On 12 March 1985 it will be the 60th anniversary of the death of Sun Yat-sen, the great revolutionary ancestor of our country. A photo of the Cuiheng Village memorial hall, in the native village of Dr Sun Yat-sen, has been printed in the current issue of our magazine in memory of Dr Sun Yat-sen.

In the history of China's development, all the great figures who advanced social development have left both material wealth and spiritual wealth to later generations. Although they lived at different times, belonged to different classes, and played different roles, their ideologies and practices have glorified the Chinese nation. History is just like a relay race. People in the later period inherit the achievements of their predecessors and develop them to new heights and a new realm.

What spiritual wealth has Dr Sun Yat-sen--a true friend of Chinese communists--left to us? What sustenance, inspiration and encouragement should we gain from the ideology and practice of this great revolutionary? We must carefully consider this while commemorating Dr Sun Yat-sen.

Dr Sun Yat-sen was a great patriot. He lived at a time when the whole nation was in misery. He traveled extensively at home and abroad to call on the people, experienced all kinds of difficulties and hardships, and devoted his life to his patriotic cause of saving the nation. In the history of modern China, he was the first to advocate: "Patriots must carry out revolution," thus raising patriotism to a new height and making himself the most outstanding patriot among his contemporaries.

Dr Sun Yat-sen not only demanded that China be politically reformed, but also demanded that economic construction be done. He sincerely sought to build a prosperous and powerful motherland. He was the first to propose the systematic ideas and plans to modernize China and advocate "economic revolution." He also suggested "learning from Western societies and better developing the Western civilization," and to "surpass Western civilization."

Dr Sun Yat-sen was against dividing the country, and wanted to safeguard the unity of the country. He pointed out: "The Chinese nation is geared toward

unity, and there is no tendency to split the country." He sought to build "a unified, independent and prosperous country."

Dr Sun Yat-sen deeply, warmly and truly sympathized with the working people, tried his best to save the country and the people, and devoted his life to seeking the happiness of the people.

In the struggle to win national independence, Dr Sun Yat-sen did not confine his efforts to his own country, but linked China's national movement with the national movements of all oppressed nations of the world. He tried to unite in the struggle all the nations in the world which treated China on equal terms.

It has been 60 years since Dr Sun Yat-sen passed away. During this period China has undergone earthshaking changes. The Chinese people have thoroughly overthrown the old China which was ruled by imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. An independent and prestigious socialist new China has been established in the East. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people are working very hard to turn a backward country into a modern and prosperous one. Their achievements have far surpassed what Dr Sun Yat-sen planned in his lifetime. We must remember, though, that our motherland has not yet been unified and has not yet become one of the advanced countries in the world.

Dr Sun Yat-sen's testament has been encouraging the later generations. Revolution has not yet been accomplished, and comrades still need to work hard.

CSO: 4005/685

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHANG JINGFU CONDOLES OVER DEATH OF ZHU DAONAN

OW251101 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 22 Mar 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Comrade Zhu Daonan, author of the book "In the Mighty Torrent of the Great Revolution," veteran member of the CPC, and former advisor to the Shanghai Municipal Real Estate Bureau, died of cancer after a long period of unsuccessful medical treatment on the afternoon of 1 March, at age 83.

The ceremony on paying last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhu Daonan was held at the Longhua Funeral Parlor on the afternoon of 18 March. Sun Guizhang, Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and secretary of the municipal construction bureau party committee, presided over the ceremony. Vice Mayor Ni Tianzeng delivered a eulogy. The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal people's congress Standing Committee, the municipal people's government, and the municipal CPPCC committee sent wreaths. Leading Comrades Wang Daohan, Zhong Min, Li Gancheng, Zhao Zukang, Chen Yi, He Yixiang, Li Peinan, Pei Xianbai, Ye Jinming, Yang Guangchi, Zhang Chengzong, Song Richang, Yang Shifa, Jing Renqiu, Wang Yiping, Wei Wenbo, Xia Zhengnong, Han Zheyi and Zhao Xingzhi, as well as Comrade Zhu Daonan's friends also sent wreaths.

Wu Bangguo, Zhong Min, Li Gancheng, Chen Yi, He Yixiang, Wang Tao, Yang Guangchi, Yang Shifa, Wang Yiping, and responsible comrades of the concerned commissions, offices, and bureaus of Shanghai Municipality attended the ceremony.

State Councillor Zhang Jingfu sent a telegram of condolence.

CSO; 4005/685

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHANG TINGFA ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON AWARDS

OW250331 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Newsletter by station reporter (Liu Dejian) and correspondents (Cao Li) and (Shan Mingfang): "(Jin Guohua), a Soldier-Factory Director"]

[Excerpt] On the morning of 3 February, a certain antiaircraft regiment under the Wuhan PLA Air Force held a grand ceremony to present a 5,000 yuan cash award to (Jin Guohua), a fighter-entrepreneur. Comrades said: Little (Jin) deserves the handsome award, because of his ability to run a family factory, which has achieved an annual output value of 6 million yuan, delivered 500,000 yuan in taxes and profits, and invigorated eight factories in other provinces and municipalities.

However, (Jin Guohua) did not accept the award. Standing on the rostrum during the solemn ceremony, he repeatedly asked himself: As a fighter, should I be rewarded for winning a battle? Then, he earnestly requested the regimental leaders: Give the award to the comrades-in-arms in Laoshan and Zheyinshan, and to nursery school children.

After learning about (Jin Guohua)'s deeds, Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa instructed that comrades, who have made an important contribution, should be rewarded handsomely by all means, and that the award should be delivered to (Jin Guohua). Under the leaders' insistence, (Jin Guohua) reluctantly accepted the award.

(Jin Guohua), age 28, is a volunteer soldier, who once served on the Guangxi border defense frontline. Witnessing the motherland's rapid progress in the course of reform, he was very excited and thought, day and night, about how to take the opportunity of reform to contribution to the motherland in his new post. As the unit, to which he belongs, was set up not long ago, and had no substantial resources, the cadres' dependents could not find employment, and stayed idle. After pondering over their problem, (Jin Guohua) came up with the idea of setting up a factory, employing the cadres' dependents and their children waiting for jobs, which could relieve the unit of the burden of taking care of the jobless dependents, as well as serve as a base for training skilled personnel for both the army and local construction. His idea received the regiment's enthusiastic support. In this way, a comprehensive leather processing factory, with (Jin Guohua) as director, was established.

CSO: 4005/685

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CLASSICAL MUSIC DRAWING LARGER AUDIENCES

OW231853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (XINHUA)--Noted Chinese musician Li Delun today stressed the need to establish a Chinese symphonic system. At a concert given here this evening to mark the 300th birth anniversary of Johann Sebastian Bach and George Friedrich Handel, he praised Bach's "The Third Suite in D Major" and "The Brandenburg Concertos" and Handel's water music, which were included in the program, saying that they have helped in the development of Chinese symphony.

Li is the conductor of the Chinese Central Philharmonic Society, which has since 1956 devoted its effort to introducing European classics and modern musical pieces, including works by Bach, Handel and Beethoven.

He said that classical music was drawing more and more audience in China and whenever the society gives a concert the house would be packed. He said his society will introduce more works by foreign composers to Chinese audiences and establish a symphonic system with Chinese characteristics.

He dismissed the idea that disco music represents the musical trend of the day and drew public attention to the new developments in Chinese symphonic music.

Lu Ji, chairman of China's Musicians' Association, described Bach and Handel as "brave pioneers of the European musical ideas best expressive of the spirit of their times."

He called on Chinese musicians to learn their spirit in pursuing the happiness and freedom of the people and promote a vigorous development of Chinese music.

CSO: 4005/685

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LITERARY QUARTERLY PUBLISHED--Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--XIAOSHUO [NOVEL], a literary quarterly, recently began publication. The journal, published by the China Youth Publishing House, particularly caters to young readers' tastes. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1425 GMT 2 Mar 85 OW]

BOOK ON STRATEGY--(Lu Lin), a 22-year-old strategy teacher at the Chengdu Army Academy in Sichuan Province, has compiled a teaching textbook "The Formation and Development of Strategy." In his book (Lu Lin) dwells on the strategies of the Warring States Period, as well as on modern strategies. He began studying military history in early 1980. In the past 5 years, he has read 700 Chinese and foreign military works. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 7 Mar 85 OW]

INSCRIPTION FOR MARTYR--The people of Zhangjiang and Maoming cities, Guangdong Province, held a meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the passing of General (Zhang Yan), who died a martyr's death. The meeting took place in Zhangjiang city this morning. Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, wrote an inscription for the occasion, reading: Wholehearted loyalty and utter devotion to China! A patriotic general of the Kuomintang in the war of resistance against Japan, General (Zhang Yan) is known as a noted democratic progressive personage and faithful friend of the Communist Party of China. When he was a youth he joined the national revolutionary army led by Dr Sun Yat-sen. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Mar 85]

MINORITY SCHOOL INSCRIPTION--Recently Vice President Ulanhu wrote the inscription for Xilin Gol League minority financial and trade school. The school was established in 1981. It was the first one in our region that uses the Mongol language to give lessons and cultivate minority cadres for economic administration. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 85]

WOMEN'S JOURNAL--NU ZUOJIA [FEMALE WRITERS], China's first fully-fledged literary journal devoted to the works of female writers, was published during the period of "8 March" Women's Day. Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation, and Bing Xin, a famous woman writer, wrote inscriptions for the first issue of the publication. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Mar 85 OW]

HISTORICAL NAVIGATION CHART--A navigation chart on the voyage of Zheng He [famous Chinese navigator of the Ming Dynasty] to the South Seas, compiled by the Navy's Cartographic Institute and other units, passed assessment test in Tianjin recently. It contrasts the ancient with the modern charts, and shows the navigation routes taken by Zheng He, as well as ancient and modern place-names. The first of its kind in China, the chart provides a new reference for the study of the history of China's ancient navigation. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4005/685

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI RAILWAY BUREAU CONCLUDES FIRST STAGE RECTIFICATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Shanghai Municipal CPC Standing Committee member and Communications and Transportation Bureau party committee secretary Zhang Dinghong [1728 1353 7703] announced at the Shanghai Railway Bureau party rectification work summary conference on the morning of 31 January that party rectification in the Shanghai Railway Bureau organization and public security organs has concluded successfully. This is the first Shanghai unit to complete all the party rectification tasks of the first stage among the first group of party rectification units.

The Shanghai Railway Bureau party committee began party rectification in November 1983, went through the 4 stages of study and education, comparison and evaluation, concentrated rectification and reform and organizational disposition and party member registration and have now basically achieved the five standards of acceptance stipulated in the "CPC Central Committee's Resolution on Party Rectification." They achieved results in these seven areas: 1. guiding ideology on professional work was corrected and a common understanding was reached that railway work must be subordinated to and serve the party's general tasks and goals; 2. during the period of concentration, education was carried out to thoroughly repudiate the Cultural Revolution, a deeper understanding was gained of the dangers and influence of the mistakes of "leftism," factionalism was further eliminated and unity increased; 3. incorrect workstyles such as profiting from one's position were investigated and dealt with, party workstyle rectified and transformations in organizational workstyle were advanced; 4. the "three types of people" were examined and outstanding problems left over from the Cultural Revolution were put in order and handled; 5. leading bodies and the third echelon were strengthened and the level of cadre "four modernizations" was raised; 6. party members' ideological and political quality was raised and the exemplary vanguard role of party members was brought further into play; and 7. reform was promoted by party rectification and marked results were obtained in all areas of work such as transport, safety and railway workstyle.

Shanghai Communications and Transportation party committee secretary Zhang Dinghong and the Railway department party liaison man group leader Zhao Yadong [6392 0068 2639] gave speeches at the summary meeting and approved



the Shanghai Railway Bureau's party rectification work. Zhang Dinghong said that the Railway Bureau's party rectification work has developed soundly and the results have been remarkable. In discussing the party rectification experience, he pointed out that the Railway Bureau party committee leading bodies had carried out the central authorities' and the municipal party committee's directives on party rectification very conscientiously and that they were able to grasp and resolve the problems that arose during the party rectification process and, by drawing inferences about other cases from one instance, they promoted comprehensive party rectification work. At the same time, the leading bodies put serious demands on themselves and set an example. The party committee concentrated its efforts on party rectification and made overall arrangements for reform and economic work. Administration leaders dealt mainly with the economy but also enthusiastically participated in party rectification activities, doing both so that neither suffered. Zhang Dinghong said that the Railway Bureau party committee's experience of party rectification not only has universal practical significance for first stage party rectification units, but also can be used as reference in second stage party rectification work and routine party-building. In his speech, Zhang Dinghong said that we still require positive results in consolidating and developing party rectification, to continue to make progress in building the party.

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CSO: 4005/539

EAST REGION

## JIANGSU LAUNCHES SECOND-STAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION

Conference Held

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Geng Pengnian [5105 1756 1628]: "Beginning in January, the Second Stage of Party Rectification Work Will Proceed in Three Areas Throughout the Province; The Provincial Party Committee Conference on Party Rectification Work Draws up Plans and Identifies Six Particular Problems That Must Be Resolved During the Party Consolidation at Present; Two Unhealthy Trends Must Especially Be Checked"]

[Text] The provincial party committee's conference on the second stage of party rectification work concluded yesterday, and plans for that stage were drawn up. Beginning in January, over 11,000 party branches throughout the province will proceed area by area with party rectification work.

Attending the conference were Han Peixin [7281 1014 0207], Shen Daren [3088 6671 0086], and Sun Han [1327 7318], responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, and Tan Kaiyun [6223 7030 0061] and Wang Ruojie [3769 5387 2638], leading cadres of the Central Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Commission liaison group that is assigned to Jiangsu.

Gu Jie [7357 3381], deputy director of the provincial party committee party rectification office, first communicated to everyone the spirit of the symposium on the second stage of party rectification work that was held by the Central Committee's party rectification commission office, and everyone then carried out studies and held discussions. Comrades from Zhenjiang gave a briefing on the situation where organs at the municipal level are test points for proceeding with party rectification. Comrade Shen Daren, representing the provincial party committee, made remarks on the arrangements concerning the second stage of party rectification work.

The second stage of party rectification work that proceeded area by area a few days ago is being carried out under circumstances that developed after the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee and where cities are the key points for the restructuring of the economic system. Its principal characteristics are that its scale is large, it

will extend to every trade and profession, many units form connecting links and grassroots units are all the more on the first line. Consequently, handling well this stage of party rectification is of the utmost importance to giving impetus to the restructuring of the economic system, accomplishing the general task, achieving the general goal determined by the 12th Party Congress and striving for our province's new "seven victories on seven fronts."

The second stage of party rectification work is being carried out in three areas in accordance with the principles of proceeding from higher to lower levels and proceeding area by area. The units that have been placed in the first area for party rectification are organs at the city level at each city, city-level public agencies and enterprise units and other party-connected public agencies and enterprise units in cities, plus 3 provincial departmental- and bureau-level units and 44 units, of which the majority are directly under the jurisdiction of provincial departments and bureaus. The units that have been placed in the second area for party rectification are county-level organs in each county, county-level public agencies and enterprise units and other party-connected enterprise units in counties plus units under provincial and municipal jurisdiction that were not placed in the first area for party rectification. Placed in the third area for party rectification are other grassroots party organizations in towns and townships. Among individual units, in general it will be appropriate for each area to take half a year to complete party rectification. The entire province is planning on a 2-year completion time and at the end of next year will comprehensively conclude party rectification.

This year, efforts must be concentrated on handling well the party rectification in the units of the first and second areas. During this rectification, emphasis must be placed on properly resolving the following six problems. 1) Correctly understand the resolutions of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee and the spirit of the Central Committee's conference on work in the rural areas. Further eliminate the influence of the "left," correct even more the guiding ideology for vocational work and guarantee the smooth implementation of the restructuring of the economic system in towns and townships throughout the province. 2) Continue to conduct deep-going education in thoroughly negating the "cultural revolution," truly eliminate factionalism from ideology and strengthen party spirit. 3) Persist in reforming while rectifying. We must particularly watch out for new unhealthy trends that emerge under new circumstances. At present, we must especially check the two unhealthy trends where some party and government organs or the working personnel of those organs fraudulently purchase and resell at a profit those goods and materials that the state lacks and where some enterprise units wantonly raise the prices of products and infringe upon the interests of the consumer. 4) Continue to pay close attention to doing well the work of getting rid of the "three types of people." 5) Further reorganize and build good leading groups. During the party rectification we must pay attention to and increase the building of the third echelon. 6) Make efforts to heighten the ideological and political consciousness of the vast number of party members.

While making his summary at the conference, Comrade Han Peixin made some remarks which emphasized a few problems that the leadership needs to pay attention to during the second stage of party rectification. 1) Deepen the understanding of the importance of handling well the second stage of party rectification, and with full confidence comprehensively accomplish the task of rectifying the party. 2) Further clarify the guiding ideology for party rectification. By means of party rectification each task will be subordinate and of service to the general task and general goal of the 12th Party Congress. Party rectification must be closely integrated with reform, and the positive results of reform and economic work must be used in evaluating the party rectification. Party rectification must be carried out in strict accordance with the party constitution and the standards for party members. 3) From beginning to end we must pay close attention to reforming while rectifying, and it must certainly be done well. A rectification and reform phase cannot again be specially planned for this stage of party rectification, but it must run through the entire course of party rectification with a simultaneous emphasis on first reforming what has not been rectified. At present, we must take hold of new unhealthy trends that are regarded as glaring problems. 4) Strengthen leadership over party rectification work. We must proceed from actual conditions in implementing classifications of guidance, and we must strictly control policy. 5) While handling well party rectification, meticulous and proper arrangements must be made for each task.

Attending this conference were responsible comrades of each municipal party committee, leading cadres of the provincial and municipal party committee party rectification offices and leading cadres of the departments and bureaus concerned of organs at the provincial level.

#### Commentary on Party Rectification Work

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Leadership Must Be Further Strengthened in Proceeding with the Second Stage of Party Rectification"]

[Text] The second stage of party rectification has already begun in our province. The focal point of this rectification is now gradually shifting from organs at the provincial level to cities, counties and grassroots organizations. The more the party rectification extends downward to the lower levels, the more the leadership must be strengthened. This is the key to ensuring that the second stage of party rectification develops in a healthy and down-to-earth manner and that the task of comprehensively rectifying the party is accomplished with high standards and is of a high quality.

The second stage of party rectification is being carried out under the new circumstances of giving full impetus to the restructuring of the economic system. Comparing it with the first stage of party rectification, there are several new characteristics, so it is all the more essential

that leadership be strengthened. First, the scale of this stage of party rectification is large, and the situation is much more complicated than the first stage. Throughout the province the majority of the party branches and party members are lined up for this stage of party rectification. The scope of this party rectification contains party and government organs at the municipal and county level, public agencies and enterprise units corresponding to those two levels and the grass-roots organizations of towns and townships. Specific provincial departments and bureaus must also carry out party rectification during this stage, and this will encompass all trades and professions. The more this party rectification extends to the lower levels, the more there must be meticulous control and guidance. Second, time is pressing for this stage of party rectification, and the requirements are not quite the same as those of the first stage. Each party rectification unit is required to accomplish within around half a year the four fundamental tasks of party rectification, to get a good handle on the six important tasks of party rectification and to achieve the five standards of party rectification. Each unit must also resolve the new problems that restructuring the economic system poses to party rectification. If such high-level requirements are to be fulfilled within about half a year, there must be painstaking study and organization. Third, the most prominent point is that of the units for this stage of party rectification many are in the position of forming connecting links, and even more of them are on the first line. To a great extent the party organizations and party members of these units must be relied on to put into effect and carry out the party's lines, principles and policies, to accomplish each task of the four modernizations construction and to guide the implementation of mass organizations. It is quite clear that how this stage of party rectification is handled is vitally important as to whether the unimpeded implementation of the party's lines, principles and policies can be guaranteed, whether fundamental improvements in party practices can be brought about, whether the general task and general goal determined by the 12th Party Congress can be achieved and whether our province's new goal of "seven victories on seven fronts" can be achieved. Consequently, party organizations must implement strong, effective leadership, and they must be resolute in handling well this stage of party rectification. This is the overall situation. Party committees at all levels must certainly have a full understanding of the importance, arduousness and complexity of handling well this stage of party rectification, which will have a bearing on the overall situation. In particular, those who hold primary responsibility on each units' party committee at the municipal and county level and in the party groups of the departments and bureaus concerned now must take personal charge of the party rectification. Moreover, they must pay close attention to facts in carrying out this rectification from beginning to end. This is a problem that first of all must be resolved in proceeding with the second stage of party rectification.

To strengthen leadership over this stage of party rectification, party organizations not only must deepen their understanding but must also be adept at taking the whole situation into account and planning accordingly. This year, our province's tasks of party rectification, reform, economic construction, development of the intellect, reorganization and building of good leading groups, etc. are arduous. All of these tasks are very important, and all must be accomplished properly. The leadership responsibility of the party committees lies in their taking the overall situation into account, concentrating on key links and disregarding matters of no great urgency and in unifying plans, arrangements and evaluations of party rectification, reform and other important tasks so that those important tasks can quite properly be accomplished. This is also to say that party rectification cannot be carried out in isolation, deviating from reform or other important tasks. If reform and the other important tasks gain become active, there can certainly be no relaxing of party rectification. They must be organically linked, they must spur each other on and everything possible must be done to avoid attending to one thing and losing sight of another.

If practical and effective leadership is to be exercised over this stage of party rectification, the value lies in proceeding from actual conditions. Party organizations should pay attention to and utilize the experience of the first stage of party rectification, but they certainly should not copy it indiscriminately. Another leadership responsibility of party committees is that they should creatively carry out the Central Committee's resolution on party rectification in accordance with the characteristics of the second stage of party rectification. In accordance with different situations in different units, they must especially afford the experiences of classifications of guidance, combining party rectification with reform and both making the best use of time and resolving problems. Only by proceeding from actual conditions, unendingly studying new circumstances, summarizing new experiences and resolving new problems can leadership over the second stage of party rectification truly be exercised in all places.

To strengthen leadership over this stage of party rectification, party organizations must also provide substantial organizational guarantees. For "team leaders" to take charge of party rectification is undoubtedly the most important guarantee. To be in charge means that they must be really in charge from beginning to end. They must guard against doing things superficially and "being in command but not taking the field," or take one position but losing another, which is like taking without really having. Naturally, for "team leaders" to take charge of party rectification certainly does not mean that they will attend to everything personally, and "team leader" also does not mean that one person is in charge of party rectification. The collective leadership of the party committees must be brought into play, and special personnel will manage the rectification. At the same time, the units that carry out party rectification must, under the collective leadership of the party committees, establish and strengthen two groups that will be responsible

for party rectification and vocational work. There must be both a division of labor with individual responsibility and close coordination, mutual exchange of information and mutual support. If "team leaders" truly take party rectification in hand, if the problem of the party committees' collective leadership and the division of labor with individual responsibility is properly resolved and if specialized work teams specifically take charge of this task, then proper leadership can certainly be exercised over this stage of party rectification.

9926

CSO: 4005/532

EAST REGION

CADRE GIVEN INNER-PARTY DISCIPLINARY WARNING

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Zhou Ping [0719 1627], a retired cadre of the Shanghai Sea Transportation Bureau, had the temerity to strike the discipline inspection cadre who was investigating his incorrect workstyle during the party rectification, which created a very bad impression. Recently, with the approval and agreement of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, the Sea Transportation Bureau party committee decided to give Zhou Ping a severe inner-party disciplinary warning.

Zhou Ping was originally the deputy director of the Sea Transportation Bureau, but retired at the end of 1983. During his period in office, he used his powers of office and work conditions to profit from his position and engage in incorrect workstyle. The masses wrote many letters to expose this. In accord with directives from their superiors, the Sea Transportation Bureau Discipline Inspection Commission investigated the mistakes he made and carried out criticism and re-education with him. However, Zhou Ping did not learn a lesson and understand and correct his mistakes, but on the contrary, he nursed a grievance toward the discipline inspection cadre who was responsible for investigating his problem of incorrect workstyle. On the morning of 10 November, 1984, the bureau discipline inspection cadre was studying the resolutions of the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee when Zhou Ping walked into the bureau discipline inspection office in a huff, pointed at the discipline inspection deputy secretary and a discipline inspection commissioner and said, "You have investigated me for more than 3 years, now give me an explanation!" The discipline inspection deputy secretary replied, "you should not say that I am investigating you, because it was an organizational decision." Zhou Ping became angrier hearing this and said, "If you do not give me an explanation, I won't let you off easy!" and slapping the desk, he said, "I'll beat you up, I'll have your head!" Then he hit the deputy secretary in the face twice, causing a blood blister to form in the left side of the discipline inspection deputy secretary's mouth.

After this thing occurred, the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, the Communications and Transportation Bureau party committee and discipline inspection commission and responsible cadres on the Sea Transportation Bureau party committee expressed their sympathy to the discipline inspection



deputy secretary who had been attacked and made Zhou Ping undergo much criticism and re-education, but Zhou Ping still fell short of understanding his mistakes. The Sea Transportation Bureau party committee considered it truly rare for an old cadre like Zhou Ping, who had received long-term party education, to go so far as to engage in this kind of crude behavior during the party rectification period. It was a serious breach of discipline. In order to re-educate him and to redeem the bad impression, the bureau party committee decided to give him a severe inner-party disciplinary warning.

12534

CSO: 4005/539

EAST REGION

ILLITERACY ELIMINATION PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL IN JIANGSU

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 15 Jan 85 p 1

[Report by Feng Rongkun [7458 2837 0981] and Wu Shanzhi [0702 8010 5347]:  
"340,000 Cases of Illiteracy Eliminated in Jiansu in 1 Year"]

[Text] Since the end of 1983, 340,000 cases of illiteracy have been eliminated in Jiangsu. The literacy rate of young men between ages 12-40 is over 87 percent. The illiteracy elimination work in 16 out of 64 counties (cities) in the province including all the counties under the jurisdiction of Suzhou, Wuxi, Changzhou, Zhenjiang, and Nantong and part of the counties under Yangzhou and Yancheng Cities was examined and recognized by the respective counties' (cities') people's governments as matching the basic youth illiteracy elimination standard.

Based on the directives from the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, various levels of governments in Jiangsu deeply engaged in publicizing, mobilizing and organizing work to intensify the urgency of illiteracy elimination among cadres and the mass of teachers. Editorials and articles were published in XINHUA RIBAO. The provincial education ministry promptly summarized and popularized its pilot experiences; in 25 counties, including Tongshan, Xuyi, Xinghua, Dafeng and Sihong, working teams consisting of 960 people were organized to carry out the illiteracy elimination program. Based on information from the peasant illiteracy archives established in the general literacy survey, and after the acquisition of a clear view of illiteracy among different age groups in various counties and townships, responsibilities were assigned to various level governments; negotiations and contracts were adopted as a way to specify the obligations of the school cadres and teachers; and a measure was implemented providing the illiteracy targets with free education within the time limit and for a fee after that. Cooperation and coordination were strengthened among the educational, agricultural, industrial and supplementary organizations, the science associations, the Communist Youth League committee and the Women's Federation. In check up on the work, everyone relied on the checking procedures formulated by the provincial education ministry, seriously trained professional personnel, examined related files and organized

examinations to guard the standard. InWujin, 300 key cadres were trained in advance to ensure the quality of the work. At the Second Session of the Sixth People's Congress in Jiangsu, the "Provisional Regulations for the Elimination of Illiteracy in Jiangsu" were ratified as a law of the local government for the illiteracy elimination program and as the basis for the county and city governments to formulate their own details to carry out the program.

12909

CSO: 4005/584

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

XIA YAN'S COMMENTS ON WRITERS' CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

Guangzhou YANCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Zhou Wenshao [0719 2429 7300]: "The Zun Yi Conference of Literary Circles"]

[Text] While the steps of spring are faintly audible, Xia Yan, an elder of our country's literary circles, arrived in Guangdong and received the reporter of this newspaper yesterday at the Guangdong Guest House. He was then making a short stopover in Guangzhou before flying on the Beijing after attending the inaugural meeting of the Shenzhen Movie Company.

Xia Yan, who is 84 years old, glowing with health and radiating with vitality, talked cheerfully. First, he told this reporter that he harbors profound sentiment for Guangdong. In 1938 he worked in Guangdong for a year. He visited Guangzhou in 1979 and later authored an article entitled "Eulogy for Guangzhou" with the following ending: "Guangzhou, I want you to be a forefront city in realizing the four modernizations." Xia Yan commented that within only 4 years, tremendous changes have happened in Shenzhen and Guangzhou, proving that the CPC Central Committee's open policy is entirely correct, although on the advancing path you have encountered many obstacles.

It happened that Elder Xia's arrival in Guangzhou occurred right at the conclusion of the third representative conference of provincial writers' association. Naturally our topic of conversation touched on the Fourth Representative Conference of the Chinese Writers Association, which was held in Beijing not long ago. Xia Yan took this grand gathering as a Zun Yi Conference in the history of Chinese revolutionary literature. The opening speech by Hu Qili on behalf of the CPC Central Committee was a programmatic document which fully explained the party's principles and policies in literary work. At the same time, a large number of responsible comrades of the CPC Central Committee who participated in the conference had never done so before since the founding of the People's Republic. Xia Yan said that "leftist" ideological interference had existed for a long time in the area of literary creation and literary criticism. Even last year, there existed the abnormal situation of excessive criticism, rude and even joint attacks against a certain literary work and its authoress. He considered Yu Luojin's "Children's Story of Springtime" not a good story, but the criticism against this work was abnormal. At this point Xia Yan showed this reporter his article that was published in 1983. This article was entitled "Don't Listen to Heresay" and stated: "I have not met 'the authoress' who wrote the children's story of springtime or wintertime. I did not feel comfortable in reading her work and

quit reading before I finished.... On this matter, I have said only one sentence, which was that I did not agree with the title 'A Degradated Woman.'" After a short pause, Elder Xia said the situation is good now. The CPC Central Committee has definitely stated that the administrative orders on literary creation and literary criticism must be abolished, excessive intervention must be corrected and "leftist" influence must be eliminated. This has opened the path for a prosperous literary enterprise and our future efforts should be mainly in carrying through the correct principles and policies. However, there is still a distance from making the whole party and the cadres of all levels have a unanimous ideological cognition of the CPC Central Committee's principles and policies on literary work. In history, the Zun Yi Conference ended the prolonged rule of dogmatism in the party and established the leadership of Chairman Mao's correct line, but it was not until the rectification of the "three winds" in Yen-an that the height of the entire party's ideological consciousness reached unanimity. The situation should be the same. Therefore, Elder Xia said the mere dissemination of a few red-titled documents could not solve en toto the problem of completely eliminating the "leftist" influence. Only by the continuous implementation of ideological education work and repeated explanations will the golden era of literary prosperity really arrive.

Upon reading the list of the newly elected directors of Guangdong Writers Association, Elder Xia said he was really happy and he did not know many of them, meaning that the contingent of writers in Guangdong is growing, in the way that the new generation excels the old one! He agreed very much with the suggestion of Guangdong writers that one should dare to be the first in the world in literary creation and literary criticism. He thought that Guangdong writers are qualified to be the first in the world, because Guangdong was the first to carry out the special policy, open up to foreign countries and establish special economic zones. Besides, in history, Guangdong writers were the first to launch their literary theory of criticizing "the gang of four," and right after the national literary representative conference, Guangdong was the first province to hold its literary representative conference, while this time Guangdong was the first one to hold the writers representative conference.

Finally, Elder Xia regretted his inability to participate in the fifth anniversary activities of this newspaper in celebrating our resumption of publication. He said that he loved to read YANGCHENG WANBAO, especially its front page and sports page. He sincerely and earnestly hoped that this newspaper would improve in news report, speed and accuracy in reporting for our readers so that they will like this newspaper more.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

MEETING OF GUANGDONG WRITERS ASSOCIATION

Election of New Directors

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Zhou Wenshao [0719 2429 7300]: "The Third Representative Conference of Guangdong Provincial Association of Writers Closes"]

[Text] The Third Representative Conference of the Guangdong Chapter of the Writers Association, which lasted 4 days, closed this morning after having elected the new leadership group chaired by old writer Chen Canyon [7115 2995 0061]

At the closing ceremony, a letter of solicitude from the writers to First Secretary Ren Zhongyi of the CPC provincial committee was read. This letter stated: "In a human being's life it is not easy to find a bosom friend, especially if the friend is the first secretary of a CPC provincial committee. The reason that we were much moved was your position of being the first secretary of a CPC provincial committee who supports and cares for us, especially your understanding of us as a bosom friend."

Chen Guokai [7115 0948 0418], the newly elected vice chairman of the Guangdong chapter of the writers association, said in his closing speech that this was a conference that inspires the spirit and increases work enthusiasm. It was a mobilization meeting for realizing the prosperity of Guangdong literary creations, which will propel the development of Guangdong literary creation enterprise. Chen Guokai said that in front of each of us is a test paper and that our task is how to produce newer, prettier and better products to satisfy the anxious hopes in us on the part of the people's masses.

The new directors of the Guangdong chapter of the writers association were elected yesterday afternoon. The directors also elected as vice chairmen Qin Mu, Chen Guokai, Kong Jiesheng, Huang Qingyun, Wei Qiu, Cen Sang, Huang Qiuyun, Zheng Jiangping, Yang Ganhua and Li Shifei.

The results of the above election were produced by the free will of the writers via secret ballot.

List of New Directors

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] (In order of the number of votes received) Qin Mu [4440 3668], Kong Jiesheng [1313 2212 3932], Chen Guokai [7115 0948 0418], Chen Canyun [7115 2995 7189], Cen Sang [1478 2718], Yang Ganhua [2799 1631 5478], Li Sifei [2621 1102 7236], Wei Qiu [7279 8002], Jin Jingmai [6855 2417 6701], Huang Qiu'yun [7806 4428 5089], Lu Lei [0712 7191], Zheng Jiangping [6774 3068 5493], Huang Peiliang [7806 1014 0081], Huang Qingyun [7806 1987 7189], Guan Zhendong [7070 2182 2639], Shen Renkang [3088 0088 1660], Yi Zheng [2496 1767], Ouyang Ling [2962 7122 5044], Ke Yuan [2688 0626], Xie Wangxin [6200 2590 2450], Hong Santai [3163 0005 3141], Yu Ru [6735 5423], Ding Xiaoli [0002 1420 5461], Zhang Yiwu [4545 0110 2975], Xi Tong [6007 1749], Guan Xizhi [7070 1119 5347], Wang Xingyuan [3769 2622 0337], Rao Fanzi [7437 5338 1331], Zhang Chuo [1728 4862], Xiao Yu [5618 3768], Zhao Huan [6392 1403], Ceng Wei [2582 3555], Huang Shusen [7806 2885 2773], Wang Man [3769 2581], Lin Qi [2651 7535], Du Ai [2629 1002], Fan Yang [2753 2254], Yu Songyan [0151 2646 1484], Han Xiao [7281 4562], Yang Yuyi [2799 5038 0308], Su Chen [5685 2525], Qiu Zhijie [0092 2535 2638], Zhang Ming [4545 2494], Huang Li [7806 0500], Ye Man [6851 2581], Liang Xin [2733 0207], Yang Jiawen [2799 1367 2429], Chen Huanzhan [7115 3562 1455], Wu Yuheng [0702 2589 1854], Zhang Yongmei [1728 3057 2653], Gao Feng [7559 7364], Guo Guangbao [6753 0342 6283], Qu Cong [4234 3827], Tang Yu [0781 3842], Yi Zhun [2496 0402], Li Zhongsheng [2621 6988 5116], Lai Jihuang [6351 3444 3552], Luo Sha [5012 3097], Chen Ludi [7115 5684 5441], Yi Shi [0122 1193], He Lan [6320 2597], Yang Yue [2799 2887], Hua Jia [5478 0857], Yao Beiquan [1202 0554 0356], Huang Shimin [7806 2457 3046], Liu Jia [2692 0857], Lou Xi [2869 2722], Huang Weijing [7806 0251 4842], Chen Shaowei [7115 4801 0251], Luo Yuanwen [5012 3293 2429], Guo Xiaodong [6753 1420 2639], Zhang Xionghui [1728 7160 6540], Su Lie [5685 3525], Xiang Ming [0686 2494], Wang Wenjin [3769 2429 6930], Lin Yuchun [2651 7183 4783], Li Han [2621 3063], Cheng Xianzhang [4453 6343 4545], Liu Xueqiang [0491 1331 1730], Fan Hansheng [5400 3352 3932] and Tang Gang-huang [0781 0073 7175].

The presidium of the conference, in accordance with the principle of unified planning with consideration for all concerned, nominated the following comrades to be directors, and their nomination was passed by the conference: He Qing [6320 7230], Qiu Chun [8002 0971], Luo Dezhen [5012 1795 4394], Yu Min [1429 2404], Su Fanggui [5685 2455 2710], Ai Tong [5237 1749], Zheng Jisi [6777 7162 1835] and Gui Hanbiao [2710 3352 2871].

Report on Conference

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Zhou Wenshao [0719 2429 7300]: "The Arrival of a Spring Breeze"]

[Text] On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Qili announced: "Creation must be free." Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed in his letter of congratulation: "At present, an important task of the party in leading the literary enterprise is to guarantee resolutely the freedom of writers to create." These statements

are like a mild spring breeze that penetrates the heart of the writers who participated in the Third Representative Conference of the Guangdong Chapter of the Writers Association. These inspiring words have become the topic of the writers' conversation.

In the wake of their enthusiasm, the writers have fallen into deep meditation.

The freedom to create should have originally existed in socialist literature. Yet in the past, why have writers always thought that it did not exist? Why were writers always foot-dragging? Old writer Qin Mu answered: The main reason was that a "leftist" ghost for a long time wandered in the vast territory of literature. Taboos and commandments were many, and many were the restricted areas for literary works. Needless to say, the area of victimization was extensive and rudeness and unreasonableness during the 10 years of turmoil were rampant. Due to their prolonged walking on uneven paths, and to the off-and-on internal injuries suffered by writers during that catastrophe, they get scared whenever the past is mentioned. It is also for this reason that the guarantee of the freedom for writers to create is valuable and inspiring.

Qin Mu thought that a literary work is a complicated spiritual product. Simply to stipulate what should or should not be written is only to put shackles on writers.

Whether a work is good or bad should be judged by the majority of readers. If the decision is made by a single person, or the works of a certain person are bad, or the writers of certain kinds of work are bad, then ridiculous things will endlessly appear in succession. A few years ago, there happened to be on the stage a wife and a concubine; someone then intervened and ordered the play stopped. How can we require that the people of ancient times be the same as the people today? Isn't this evidently arbitrary and dictatorial? Qin Mu took Yu Luojin's "the Children Story of Springtime" as a novel that may be discussed, but the criticism against the authoress and her work was abnormal. He said that excessive, rude criticism, especially personal attacks, will only bring about counteraction.

The choice of title and form of art is the substantial expression of the writer's freedom to create. Qin Mu thought that drawing a few shrimps or a few stalks of a peony flower or writing an article simply describing the beautiful scenery of Huang Shan cannot be said to have an ideological content, but it is sufficient to satisfy the beauty-loving sentiment of the people.

Young writer Kong Jiesheng's view was that the traditionally prolonged obsolete theoretical mode of using different standards in judging the literary works of different cliques and factions, the narrow-minded understanding of literary tradition and the morbid precaution against foreign culture... are the causes of the hypoplasia of contemporary literature.

The writers appreciated Ren Zhonyi's suggestion in his congratulatory letter: "If we are open in the economy and closed in culture, it contradicts objective rule and is also impractical." Zheng Da said at the conference that the past



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attitude of block, stop and ban should be changed to open, guide and control. He announced that control means "control but not kill."

The study and the discussion during the few days have eliminated the invisible barrier between the hearts of writers. It was the common desire of writers that the "thorough overhaul and elimination of 'leftist' effects are the premise of the freedom to create." Huang Simin said that we should not get entangled with old debts but should be able to say a few fair words and remedy some deficiencies of the past abnormal criticism of "Oh, the Human Being" and "The Children Story of Springtime." Huang Qiuyun suggested solidifying the statements of the CPC Central Committee leadership comrades in the form of legislative enactment and disseminating Comrade Ren Zhongyi's congratulatory letter as a document. In this way, the writers will be more relieved psychologically.

"With freedom to create, the writers will have a heavier social responsibility." This was the statement made by every writer who attended the conference. They said well that if the writers in this great reform year are unable to produce works that reflect this great epoch, then the freedom to create is merely an empty statement. Guangdong especially is the province that carries out a special policy, is open to foreign countries and was the first one to establish special zones. The writers of Guangdong should be bolder to be the best in this world.

#### List of Advisers

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The list of advisers of the Guangdong Chapter of the Chinese Writers Association has been decided upon, and they are: Wu Nansheng [0702 0589 3932], Yang Shi [2799 4258], Ouyang Shan [2962 7122 1472], Hu Ximing [5170 1585 2494], Wang Qi [3769 6386], Yu Feng [0060 6646], Yi Gong [2496 7255], Dai Liuling [2071 9490 7881], Ou Wai'ou [2962 1120 7743], Li Yuzhong [2621 5148 0022] and Liu Yisheng [0491 6654 3932].

The above list was announced before the closing ceremony of the third representative conference of the Guangdong Chapter of the Chinese Writers Association.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

ECONOMIC INNOVATIONS IN FOSHAN REPORTED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 1, 1 Jan 85 pp 22-24

[Article by Yi Xiao [0122 2556] and Yao Liang [5069 5328]: ["Debtor Mayor Discusses Investment Risks -- A visit with Yu Fei, Mayor of Foshan, Guangdong Province"]]

[Text] The factory director of the Foshan polyester fiber plant wore a proud expression as he praised his water-jet looms to us. The 208 looms and finishing equipment were imported from Japan in 1982, at a cost of 7.8 million U.S. dollars, and in 1983, the entire plant produced an output value of 100 million yuan, with profits of more than 10 million yuan. At present, production of imitation wool serge and nylon taffeta has won a national silver medal and is selling well on domestic and foreign markets. He said that if things keep up this way, in 4 years they could repay the entire debt.

However, 2 years ago, this was a small plant with an annual output value of only a few million yuan and profits of only a few hundred thousand yuan. But by borrowing money and importing, they became "upstarts." The director and the staff and workers in the plant feel indebted with all their hearts to the "Debtor Mayor," who first gave them support and encouragement -- the mayor of Foshan, Yu Fei [0060 7378].

1. Yu Fei is a leading cadre with strategic insight and management ability. Foshan's title as the "star city" cannot be distinguished from his accomplishments. Since he took the position of mayor in 1980, Foshan has made amazingly rapid progress.

Naturally, some who call him the "Debtor Mayor" give it another meaning, because they consider that he does not strive for national investment in an aboveboard way, but relies on borrowing and importing, even borrowing money from foreign sources. Such actions may not be the wrong way, but they are certainly not the right way, and besides, the risks are very great.

How does Yu Fei regard borrowing to build? We took up quite a bit of his time to discuss this question with him.

Yu Fei began by explaining clearly: "Yes, I advocate overdraft construction or debt construction. An important source for Foshan's funds for industrial

construction is foreign and domestic credit."

As we understood it, since 1982, Foshan has imported advanced technology and equipment for improvements in the technology of old enterprises worth approximately 200 million U.S. dollars, relying on credit from the Bank of China and the export countries and going through such avenues as leasing, compensation trade, joint funding and cooperative management. For the most part, foreign exchange or repayment in export goods is used. In addition, Foshan used more than 500 million yuan RMB of domestic equipment funds, of which 300 million was loaned and 200 million was raised themselves.

After Yu Fei traced the entire course of Foshan's journey on the road of borrowing and importing, he said with a sigh, "We were forced to do this. To speed up the four modernizations drive, it was imperative." After he first took office as mayor of Foshan in 1980, the resolutions and spirit of the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee broke through the withdrawn situation that had closed the country to international intercourse. Dazzling Western goods entered the Chinese domestic market and Foshan's major industrial departments, such as electronics, textiles and ceramics, all faced a serious challenge. When they learned that Chinese silks were not selling well against Western goods that were half the price, they got worked up and said with great feeling, "China is the land of silk, where the use of silk was discovered, and it was a great contribution by the first people of ancient China to the world. Since the times have created the conditions for us to rise among the peoples of the world, how can we have fallen behind for so long?"

A strong sense of national responsibility strikes Yu Fei's absolutely sincere sincere heart. He perceives clearly that technological backwardness is a yoke on Foshan's economic takeoff. There is only one way out, which is to step over several stages in world technological development and seize the opportunity of the present burgeoning world revolution in new technology to import the newest technology, improve our own enterprises and starting at the global level for advanced technology in the 1980's, try hard to catch up.

2. In August, 1981, the plenary session of the Foshan CPC committee put the problem of improving technology in existing enterprises on their central agenda and decided to carry out industrial improvements first on such major industries as textiles, electronics, ceramics and plastics. Based on this objective, more than 500 key factories in the city were to import production lines, key equipment and software from abroad. This required that the policy makers have certain leadership skills and management abilities, otherwise it would be difficult to seize the investment initiative in utilizing foreign capital. Obviously, simply relying on the joint funding and cooperative management of old could not fulfill the requirements of realizing this new objective. So, where was this great amount of necessary foreign exchange to come from? Yu Fei, as deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee and as mayor, courageously proposed the bold use of domestic and foreign credit and going into debt to import for construction. This policy gained the support of the municipal CPC committee.

This was a carefully considered policy, proposed on the basis of destroying the old viewpoint that was afraid of going into debt. History tells us that the economic condition of being in debt is not necessarily bad and the economic condition of not being in debt is not necessarily good. Yu Fei stressed that borrowed money is not squandered or used to cope with fiscal difficulties, but is used to import advanced technology, to raise industrial production levels and create collective capability. What is there to fear in this? Next he said that from a comprehensive look at the more rapidly developed countries, areas and large enterprises of today's world, nearly all of them relied on loans to develop. There are approximately 800 billion U.S. dollars in bank savings and floating capital in the world, like a huge, surging stream, flowing to the places favorable to the increase of capital. Wherever it flows, there the economy will experience great development. Hong Kong has had such fast development because "pitcher plants live in the river and draw water from all directions." Seventy percent of the Hong Kong capitalists' funds depend on foreign funds and funds collected by society, while only 30 percent is their own funds. Centrally determined economic policies on enlivening the domestic economy and relaxing restrictions toward the outside world naturally include utilizing domestic and foreign credit. The central authorities have given us the policy, now let us see if we dare to break a new path.

However, since we have suffered from the confinement of the "no domestic debt, no foreign debt" natural economy point of view for a long time, quite a few people feel that borrowing money is some kind of disgrace. Some enterprise leaders are used to the old pattern and now to suddenly require them to borrow money or even take a foreign debt and live with "paying interest day in and day out and returning the foreign exchange within a set time" -- how will they be able to stand it?

Not that Yu Fei did not know how to ask his superiors for money and save the worry, or that he was going into debt to import, he would bear the economic responsibility and assume the risks. He also understood that processing raw materials, compensation trade, joint funding and cooperative management was safer than borrowing money. However, without "imported" advanced technology, the economy will have difficulty taking off and the four modernizations will be difficult to realize. He believes that to relax restrictions further, we must thoroughly clear up the closed-door viewpoint that created the backwardness.

3. Naturally, some stipulations cannot help making factory directors full of worries about going into debt to import. For example, an enterprise in debt cannot raise bonuses and welfare funds, yet there are stipulations to levy income tax. Yu Fei made a meticulous study of this and adopted some flexible adaptations. At the start of 1982, he clearly publicized his proposal to use foreign capital throughout the city, exempted the enterprises from turning over any income tax before they had paid their debts and let them raise bonuses, so that going into debt to import in no way influenced the income of staff and workers. At that time, some people kept asking, if the central authorities did not stipulate this, can we do it? Yu Fei said, "We should uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and so long as we accord

with the spirit of the 3d plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we will always have the approval and support of the central authorities. The important thing is to see if we dare to undertake the responsibility."

For this reason, Yu Fei began using cadres with foresight, boldness and management capability who had the courage to undertake responsibility. The leaders at the transistor factory did not agree on borrowing money to import, but the factory's technology section chief, a female engineer named Ye Jinhua [0673 6855 5363] had high ambitions and was very enthusiastic about importing. Ye Fei invited the factory's director, deputy director, secretary and Ye Jinhua to his home and listened to their different opinions. After everyone came to the same understanding, Ye Jinhua was appointed deputy director, with responsibility for importing technology for the whole factory. By March of 1983, the factory had used 700,000 U.S. dollars in credit to first import integrated circuit finishing equipment from abroad and to import slug processing machines in order to maintain it. After it had been in operation for over a year, it produced an output value of 9 million yuan and realized profits of 2 million yuan. In 1984 this factory borrowed a further 4.8 million U.S. dollars and imported preprocessing from abroad, which will go into operation in 1985.

The admirable economic benefits have thoroughly eliminated the factory directors' anxieties, especially those of the small dilapidated factories that had been losing money for years. After borrowing money and importing one or two lines of production, not only did they rapidly make up the losses, but they had a meteoric rise, transforming themselves into large technology-intensive factories. The tremendous transformation of the Foshan Electronics Corporation is an example. Eighty-five percent of their operational funds came from domestic and foreign credit. Within the last 4 years, the 11 factories within this corporation imported 28 production lines and more than 1,000 pieces of key equipment and developed more than 100 new products in 25 categories, such as integrated circuits, color television sets and stereos. In 1980, this corporation's annual output value was only 70 million yuan, with profits of 300,000 yuan. By 1984, output value had already jumped to 350 million yuan, with profits of more than 60 million yuan. The debts incurred up to 1984 can be repaid by 1986. These real facts are very much to the liking of the factory leaders. It is now very difficult to find a factory director in Foshan who does not want to borrow money and import and people everywhere realize that not daring to borrow money and import can make them fall behind in the technological revolution. Whoever is afraid to take the risks and seek to make progress will not be a good manager.

In truth, only when a factory director becomes a debtor can he really establish a sense of investment and yield, working funds and interest. Because he has borrowed the money himself, not given it by the state, he has a tremendous sense of personal responsibility and will be all the more careful with it. Because he must pay interest on it every day, he would not dare be the slightest bit behind in payment. Before they had repaid their debts, many factory directors really could not eat or sleep and often ran back to the shop in the middle of the night to check on production. Their saying "time is money and efficiency is life" is not just a slogan, but a grim

reality. Yu Fei illustrated this by saying that the corrugated paperboard production line that the Foshan paper box factory had borrowed money for and imported had formally gone into production not 2 years from when they first began negotiations, while a similar factory in a certain inland city set up with state investment took 8 years. Foshan's rapid rate of technology imports has been commended many times by travelling businessmen. Needless to say, this is one of the advantages of borrowing for construction.

4. Even though Yu Fei considers borrowing money and importing a shortcut to speeding up the four modernizations, he strongly advocates the necessity of being cool-headed and of handling the problem of repayment capability. He considers this the core of successful borrowing for construction. He chose the items for import very carefully. The important import items he supervised himself and carried out conscientious feasibility studies, from technological demonstrations to appraisals of economic benefit. He believes that for products to keep their foothold in the international market, we should not only focus on the present, but calculate for 5 or 10 years or more, and only then determine how much to produce to meet the foreign exchange and make repayment. Of the more than 100 industrial items Foshan imported in 1983, 59 percent were concerned with raising the competitiveness of export goods, lowering the exchange cost and raising the level of exchange created. He also said that importing must proceed from the actual conditions of an area, never copying a rigid model. Energy is in great demand in the Foshan area, so in importing, particular attention was paid to importing energy-saving technology. Although Foshan's industrial output value increased 28 percent in 1984, its electricity consumption only increased by 10 percent.

In repaying the foreign exchange, Foshan adopted several flexible forms. Yu Fei used the Lihua decorative brick factory as an example and explained their triangular form of compensation. They used credit from the export country, imported a complete automatic production line for glazed colored brick from Italy and sell the product through a Hong Kong corporation. In order to increase the locale's foreign exchange reserve, in 1984 Foshan got up 400 million yuan worth of goods beyond the fulfillment of the foreign trade purchase plan and commissioned a foreign trade agent to export them. At the same time they enthusiastically developed township industries that process raw materials, to increase avenues for creating exchange.

Finally, Mayor Yu Fei told these reporters that we are certainly not using too much credit at present because our thinking is not emancipated enough. Although there was a breakthrough in 1983, that year we only used 60.19 million U.S. dollars of foreign funds, which is expected to reach 150 million U.S. dollars in 1984. However, by inference from Foshan's capacity for repayment, if we can regularly use 300 to 400 million U.S. dollars, then our development can be faster. In addition, we ought to strengthen the collection of funds from society, for there is quite a lot of floating capital in the hands of the masses. If we can improve our use of credit within the next 5 or 6 years, by 1990, the city could move the quadrupling of the GNP up by 10 years and one Foshan could become four Foshans. He said humorously, "I am called the 'Debtor Mayor' now, but as a matter of fact, that is an undeserved compliment and it comes too early. That elegant nickname should be the goal of my struggle!"

Data

**Borrowing Money and Importing Has Caused Fundamental Changes in Foshan's Industrial Production:**

Beginning in 1981, Foshan imported 390 production lines and 50,000 pieces (or sets) of equipment from abroad for several major industries and nearly every factory. At the start of 1982, 36 percent of the equipment owned by Foshan's state-run industries was manufactured in the 1970's, while 59 percent was from the 1940's through the 1960's. Through imports, 20 percent of the equipment is now comparable to the level of the developed countries in the 1980's, while equipment from before the 1950's is for the most part no longer in use.

The economic benefits of importing technological equipment are high. For each U.S. dollar invested in the city, the annual production increases by 11 yuan (RMB, as below), which creates 2.2 yuan in tax profits. Total industrial output value is estimated to reach more than 6 billion yuan in Foshan (including 5 counties) in 1984, which is 2 1/2 times that of 1980 and an increase of 28.7 percent over last year, with simultaneous increases in enterprise profits and tax revenues turned over.

Due to the importation of new technological equipment, the diversity of Foshan industrial product categories has increased tremendously. In 1984 alone, 360 new products were developed, which increased the variety to 2,436. The city already sells 230 types of export goods to more than 80 countries and regions.

12534

CSO: 4005/527

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HAINAN PLANNED PARENTHOOD--Hainan's birth rate and natural population growth rate last year showed respective declines of 1.9 percent and 1.44 percent last year compared with 1983. The planned parenthood rate rose from 60 percent to 66.21 percent. The rate of excess births declined from 27 percent to 26.14 percent. Except in Haikou City, the natural population growth rate declined throughout the island. Last year 218,800 contraceptive operations were carried out. [Summary] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Mar 85 HK]

CSO: 4005/732



SOUTHWEST REGION

FAMILY PLANNING WORK IN KUNMING SCORES SUCCESS

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Zheng Zhonglin [6774 6988 7792]: "Successful Work on Family Planning in Less Advanced Area in Kunming Municipality"]

[Text] Kunming Municipal Family Planning Committee aimed their work at the less advanced areas and it has become a great success.

Compared with that in the original counties (districts) in the Kunming Municipality), family planning work in the 4 newly added counties, Yiliang [1355 5328], Songming [1529 2494], Lunan [6424 0589] and Luquan [4389 0538], fell a certain way behind and Luquan was the most outstanding one among them. The number of multibirths [i.e. birth after the first child] in the whole municipality was 1,053 in the first half of last year, and 74 percent of these were in Luquan only. This caught the attention of the Municipal Family Planning Committee which decided to organize their forces to go to Luquan to help carry out the work. It dispatched a team led by a comrade from the family planning committee, a propaganda car and a medical team deep into the towns to help the county family planning unit. Leaders from Luquan county party committee, county people's political consultative conference, county government and other officials also joined in person, and each was assigned a place or area to be in charge of the work of publicity and mobilization. Propaganda cars were dispatched from the municipality and county to the districts, taking advantage of the county fair to propagate in the daytime and to show family planning movies in the villages in the evening. Meanwhile, propaganda teams also penetrated the households of the masses to do a lot of ideological work, and as a result more and more couples of child-bearing age came to ask for sterilization. The 20-man medical team from the municipality was divided into three groups to practice sterilization operations in the villages. Luquan county Medical Bureau also organized two medical teams to practice sterilizations in the far mountain region. In the second half of last year, more than 5,000 medical operations were done in Luquan county and among them more than 1,800 cases were making-up operations (abortions), and multibirths were effectively controlled. In the second half of last year, the multibirth rate had a 13.7 percent drop compared with that in the first half of the year. Multibirth control in Yiliang county also gained good results and the multibirth rate dropped to less than 5 percent last year.

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MEETING STRESSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD POLICIES

HK310201 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, a provincial planned parenthood work conference was held in Bazhong County from 21 to 26 March. The meeting pointed out: In 1984, the party and government at all levels seriously implemented central document No 7 and scored very great achievements in planned parenthood work. This year, the party and government must further strengthen leadership, thoroughly implement central document No 7, and speed up the pace of reform; they must reform in ideology, propaganda, work, policy [word indistinct] system, and work style those things unsuited to the four modernizations and economic development, and continually perfect the planned parenthood policies.

We must continue to advocate that a couple should have only one child, implement the policy on allowing the birth of a second child in special cases, strengthen grassroots propaganda and technical services, provide appropriate guidance, and continually improve the quality of work, to bring closer relations between party and masses and cadres and masses.

During the meeting the provincial government presented awards to 167 advanced collectives which achieved outstanding success in planned parenthood work in 1984.

CSO: 4005/732

NORTH REGION

BEIJING RIBAO STRESSES CORRECTING NEW IRREGULARITIES

HK210710 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Mar 85 p 1

[Report by Zhang Yanjun [1728 1693 6511]: "The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee Holds a Meeting To Arrange for the Second-Stage Party Rectification With the Stress Placed on the Correction of New Irregularities"]

[Text] Yesterday the municipal CPC committee held a meeting of leading cadres who are party members to relay and implement the spirit of the second-stage party rectification work conference held by the Central Discipline Commission, to mobilize party organizations at all levels throughout the municipality to regard the enhancement of party spirit, the strengthening of discipline, and the resolute correction of new irregularities as the focal point of party rectification in order to stimulate and insure the smooth progress of reform.

On behalf of the municipal CPC committee, Jia Chunwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC committee, made arrangements for the work of resolutely curbing new irregularities through party rectification. He called on the leading cadres at all levels throughout the municipality who are party members to conscientiously study, in light of the practical conditions, the series of documents on resolutely correcting new irregularities recently issued by the central authorities and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech at the national science and technology work conference on "Educating the People of the Whole Country in Having Lofty Ideals, Moral Integrity, Education, and a Sense of Discipline," to further deepen their understanding on the importance of carrying out education in the party spirit, work style, and discipline under the new situation, and resolutely correcting new irregularities, and to unify their thinking on the aim and guiding thinking of reform. On the basis of straightening out their understanding, they should concentrate their efforts on grasping the following three things:

1. It is necessary to find out the new irregularities in one's department. The leading cadres of all units should take up the responsibility and conduct investigation from one level to another. After ascertaining the problems, they should report the situation accurately to the higher authorities. If a unit has been discovered to practice fraud, it is necessary to investigate and affix the responsibility of the leader of that party organization.
2. It is necessary to investigate and handle a number of typical cases. On the basis of ascertaining the facts, attention should be paid to those typical cases which are abominable and which have caused serious harm and deal with them

severely in order to warn others following a bad example. Those assuming the main responsibility should be dismissed or expelled from the party according to the seriousness of the case; those gaining economic advantages must return what they have unlawfully taken or pay compensation for them; and those violating the criminal law must be punished according to the law.

3. It is necessary to draw clear lines of demarcation in applying a policy. The fundamental lines of demarcation are: Those who think about the interests of the people and the state and who have not been able to carry out some of their work properly due to the lack of experience or some faults should not be given a dressing down. They should promptly sum up experiences and lessons and correct their shortcomings. But those who only think about their own units or their personal interests in disregard of the interests of the state and the people engage in unhealthy practices which should be resolutely opposed. In correcting new irregularities, we should not only be resolute and dare to tackle tough problems but also adhere to the principle of reform and protect the spirit of reform of the vast numbers of party members and cadres; we should not only grasp typical cases and seriously punish those taking advantage of reform to violate the laws and discipline in order to make a fortune but also realistically evaluate the comrades who are full of pioneering spirit, are able to open up a new situation but have some shortcomings in observing discipline, encourage them to add to their achievements, correct their mistakes, and go on marching; and we should not only take a clear-cut stand in struggling against various irregularities in strict accordance with the spirit of the relevant documents recently issued by the CPC Central Committee and the municipal CPC committee but also energetically investigate and study those problems which we are not in a position to make out for the time being, discuss and formulate the methods of dealing with them, and promptly report to the higher authorities. In correcting new irregularities, we should not rush headlong into mass action, nor should we engage in boasting and exaggeration. It is necessary to avoid the previous "leftist" method of conducting political campaign because as far as the great majority of people are concerned, this is still a question of education. We must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and act in strict accordance with the party discipline and the state policies and laws.

[HK210712] Comrade Jia Chunwang stressed: It is necessary to mobilize the whole party in correcting new irregularities and to organize forces to wage a "total war." The party committees, administrative departments, and discipline inspection committees at all levels, the party rectification offices, and the organization and propaganda departments should work in close coordination like the fingers of a hand making a fist; the industrial and commercial management, financial, pricing, auditing, banking, taxation, and labor departments should bring into full play their inspection and supervisory roles. The leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in setting examples and so should the leading bodies. Whether or not we can curb the new irregularities represents a serious test in judging whether the leading cadres at various levels who are party members are competent and whether the leading bodies at all levels have combat effectiveness.

In their speeches, both Li Ximing and Chen Xitong stressed that in correcting the new irregularities under the new situation, we should adopt a resolute

attitude, draw clear demarcation lines, and work in a down-to-earth way. They said: Like the situation in the whole country, the situation in Beijing is really excellent. The new irregularities that have emerged are of secondary importance. We should neither be frightened out of our wits at them nor lower our guard against them. We stress the correction of new irregularities but this does not in the least mean that we should simply return to the old road. It is aimed at insuring and promoting the sound progress of reform. Only a small number of people have engaged in the unhealthy practices which are resisted and opposed by the great majority of the people inside and outside the party. As long as the party committees at all levels and all party member cadres strictly enforce orders and prohibitions with one heart and one mind, the new irregularities can entirely be curbed and corrected.

Jin Jian and Xu Weicheng, deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC committee, the Standing Committee members of the municipal CPC committee, and the leading comrades of the municipal advisory committee and people's government attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/686

NORTH REGION

HEBEI PARTY SECRETARY ON CORRECTING UNHEALTHY PRACTICES

HK170930 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] At the report meeting on party rectification work in Shijiazhuang Prefecture and city, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, pointed out that it is necessary to grasp the correction of new unhealthy practices as a prominent task at the second stage of party rectification.

On 5 March, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee listened to the reports on party rectification work in Shijiazhuang Prefecture and city. These two units made reports on party rectification stressing the situation in correcting new unhealthy practices. They seriously drew a clear line between reform and unhealthy practices in departments one by one. They grasped typical cases and strictly dealt with them. They achieved relatively marked results.

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, talked about four points at the report meeting:

1. The second stage of party rectification must be firmly grasped. At present, the leaders of some units have not been sufficiently energetic and the symptom that the business of their units has taken precedence over party rectification work has appeared, affecting the completion of the party rectification task at a high standard. CPC committees and party groups at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to this. The principal responsible comrades must directly grasp party rectification. They must insure that party rectification promotes the economy, reform, and business. They must not allow business to take precedence over party rectification.
2. All units which are carrying out party rectification must regard the correction of new unhealthy practices as a current prominent task in party rectification. Like the Shijiazhuang Prefectural and City CPC Committees, they must grasp this work in units one by one. They must get a clear picture of right and wrong, must draw a clear demarcation line, and must resolutely curb these unhealthy practices which affect reform and discredit the reputation of reform. In the course of correction, they must not allow the unhealthy practices to be repeated. Those who have improperly come by money, must return this money. Those who have come by goods improperly, must return the goods. Those who have been promoted improperly, must be downgraded. Those who have been selected improperly, must be discharged. It is essential to sternly deal with those who

have overtly agreed but covertly opposed, have not carried out orders, and have not curbed what is prohibited.

3. In conjunction with correcting new unhealthy practices, it is imperative to conduct education in wholeheartedly serving the people and in party spirit for party members. The majority of our party members have good ideology, ability, and work style but a very small number of party members have bad ideology and work style and have taken advantage of their powers and functions to pursue private ends. Their ability to pursue private ends is very great. They have sought personal gain at the expense of the state, the collectives and other people. We must strictly deal with such people and must not tolerate them. By handling some cases, party members have been educated, and their understanding has been heightened so that they have come to understand that reform is aimed at the interests of the state and the people. We must not jeopardize the state and the people under the pretext of reform.

4. Groups and their members who cannot exercise leadership over party rectification, must be promptly readjusted. After careful investigation, readjustment must be resolutely made without hesitation. People who have indulged in serious unhealthy practices and have not thoroughly corrected them, cannot remain in leadership groups. Only by promptly readjusting leadership groups well can leadership over party rectification be exercised well.

CSO: 4005/686

NORTH REGION

HEBEI CONVENES FORUM ON TRANSFORMATION OF TEACHERS' COLLEGES

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 12 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Yan Liangshi [7346 5328 2168]: "Forum on Transformation of Teachers' Colleges To Provide Qualified Teachers for Middle Schools"]

[Text] The provincial ministry of education recently convened in Shijiazhuang a forum of transformation of teachers' colleges, in which situations and experiences about the transformation were discussed and a 5-point proposal for the transformation of teachers' education in the province was put forth.

-- Rectification of the guiding principles of running a school. The aim of teachers' college education is to cultivate qualified middle school teachers. The students must study hard, master broad knowledge, seriously study and master the science of education, understand the laws of education, have noble virtue and high spirit to be worthy of the name of a teacher. Every department should use the aim mentioned above to specify their respective responsibilities and make the characteristic features of a teachers' college run through the teaching process of every course and the whole work of education.

-- Education from various channels and with various forms. From 1985 to 2000, according to the educational plan and the talent demand forecast in Hebei, 129,000 junior and 120,000 senior high school teachers will be needed. Calculated according to the current capacity for admission of teachers' colleges available now, it will take 32 years to train all the teachers for junior high and 60 years for senior high teachers, which can hardly satisfy the demand. From now on, in addition to the full use of the teachers and facilities available, and expanding admission, we must also adhere to the principle of "walking on two legs," adopt the various channels and various forms such as establishing correspondence and night schools, entrusted programs, combined schools, branch schools and non-boarding schools to accelerate teachers' education.

-- Transformation in admission and job assignment. To ensure admission quality, the conference suggests that, from 1985, some finest current high school graduates from the best high schools in the province should be selected and admitted directly to Hebei Normal University and normal colleges. Some of the finest current normal school graduates should be selected and



admitted to teachers' colleges. The 15-20 percent quota should be reinstated for teachers' college enrollment in the whole province; in the unified college admission examination in 1985, Hebei Normal University should join the national unified admission program and the teachers' colleges should join the unified admission for colleges of professional training. Applicants for teachers' colleges need only apply once to be admitted accordingly.

-- To encourage students to apply for teachers' colleges, the conference recommends that the provincial government implement a law to raise the wages one grade for any university or college graduate assigned to teach high school or grade school, and two grades for any assigned to teach in remote mountain regions or in severe cold weather.

To encourage normal school students to study hard, from 1985 some of the finest current graduates will be selected through tests and admitted to higher teacher colleges to continue their study in the same major. After their graduation, the selected students may return to teach in their original school if they are needed.

-- Transformation of majors, period of schooling and teaching methods. To satisfy the needs for so many high schools, especially the needs of the small rural high schools and the needs of the new technological reforms, the first thing to do is the establishment of a double major system, the second is the establishment of the one major and one minor system and the third is the single major with electives system. The teaching of some majors which occupy a few hours only in high schools but are urgently needed now should be planned and assigned by the provincial authorities. The 2-year system for double subject majors, one major and one minor and single subject majors can be extended to 3 years. The current teaching plan, teaching programs and teaching substance should be transformed step by step in a planned way to reduce the number of required courses and increase electives; to reduce classroom lectures and increase independent study, and emphasize practical education such as experiments and practice; to replace the method of spoon-feeding with that of elicitation to enable students to have the capacity for independent study, the power of thinking, creativity and application, and be able to work independently and to organize in teaching and education.

To solve the problem of practice teaching, it is suggested that the county or city educational bureaus each assign one high school to be attached to a teachers' college and several other high schools for practice teaching.

-- Emphasize teachers' college construction. More attention should be paid to teachers' college construction in various places to help solve the practical difficulties of running the schools. The provincial ministry of education will, from 1985, choose the finest graduates assigned to teach in normal schools, and "label" them as models to be publicized in the province in order

to strengthen the troops of the normal schools. Some funds will be squeezed out to buy instruments and equipment and library books for the normal schools.

Those attending the conference included the presidents, principals and educational administrators from 13 teachers' colleges or normal schools (among them one specialized class).

12909

CSO: 4005/543

NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S EDUCATION BUDGET INCREASES

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 85 p 1

[Report by correspondent Chen Shude [7115 2885 1795]: "Big Increase in General Education Funds in Hebei"]

[Text] Sources in the Hebei provincial ministry of education reveal that in Hebei general-education spending in 1984 totaled around 650 million yuan, a sum which was 35 percent higher than the previous year, including funds appropriated by the state government and those raised from local villages. It was the highest amount for general-education spending in the history of Hebei province.

The reform of the educational administration system encouraged the enthusiasm and interest of the masses in education, and a new relationship was established between cadres and teachers. Respecting knowledge, respecting teachers, caring for schools, raising funds for education and trying to improve the conditions for better schooling have already become important elements of rural construction and of spiritual civilization and have even become a good prevailing social custom. In 1984, all the villages in the province raised 150 million yuan in education funds, which was spent mainly for operation funds for the rural middle and grade schools.

After more than a year of educational reform, the conditions of middle and grade schools in the rural areas of Hebei have distinctly improved. In most places, teachers' salaries have been raised in various degrees. The educational reforms not only accelerated the development of elementary school education but also created favorable conditions for the initiation of preschool education and the development of professional and technological education.

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CSO: 4005/580

NORTH REGION

BU HE SPEAKS ON UNHEALTHY TRENDS AT MEETING

SK130515 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 85

[Text] Recently, at a meeting of liaison men and inspectors for the second-stage party rectification, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, stressed the necessity of regarding the correction of new unhealthy trends as a breakthrough for doing well in the second-stage party rectification, and pay great attention to it.

Comrade Bu He said: Since the second half of last year, some party-member cadres have taken the opportunities of reform, opening to outside areas, and enlivening enterprises to extort personal favors, disregarding the party's organizational discipline. Some party and government cadres have abused their positions to engage in trade and feather their own nest at public expense, and have misappropriated public funds to eat and drink extravagantly. Some enterprises have raised the prices of their products at random, and issued excessive bonuses. Although the CPC Central Committee has issued repeated injunctions on checking such malpractices, some people have turned a deaf ear to them, and adhered to their old way of doing things, thus hindering and affecting our economic reform. If we fail to check and correct such malpractices, we will be unable to consolidate the achievements scored in party rectification. Meanwhile, these malpractices will directly affect the current economic reform focusing on the urban economy. Party and government departments at all levels should fully understand the serious harmfulness of these new unhealthy trends. Comrade Bu He said: These new unhealthy trends are nonessentials. Toward them, we should neither be frightened out of our wits nor lower our guard against them. We should treat them realistically in line with the guidelines of the documents recently issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. We should strive to solve problems without causing any disturbance, and should, through correcting new unhealthy trends, further develop the region's excellent situation and promote the region's economic reform.

CSO: 4005/686

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL COMPLETES DIRECT DEPUTY ELECTIONS

SK200146 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Some 100 banners, counties (cities, districts), and 1,543 Sumu, townships and towns all held people's congresses before the end of 1984, and successfully completed their direct electoral work. The newly-elected leading bodies are very revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent, thus strengthening the building of grassroots political power and accelerating the pace of the four modernizations.

The electoral work of all localities was strictly carried out in accordance with the "electoral law," and the "Detailed Electoral Regulations for Implementation in Nei Monggol Region." A total of 11,217,236 persons were on the region's candidate list. Actually, only 10,800,645 candidates participated in the elections. The rate of candidates in the elections was 95.69 percent, 1.83 percent greater than the figure for the last elections. The region as a whole elected 22,687 banner- and county-level people's deputies. Among them, 13 percent were workers, 41.5 percent were peasants and herdsmen, 15.7 percent were intellectuals, 0.72 were democratic party members and patriotic personages, 1.7 percent were PLA soldiers, and 22.3 percent were cadres, fully displaying the representation, the advanced status, and the extensiveness of the people's deputies. The deputies were also composed of advanced elements of specialized and individual households, reflecting a new atmosphere emerging after the implementation of the production responsibility system in the rural areas.

The new leading bodies elected at the two-level people's congresses showed a great change in their age and educational structures as compared with that of the previous leading bodies. Of the 616 newly-elected chairmen and vice chairmen of the people's congress Standing Committees of the 100 banner- and county-level units, 408 persons are between 36 and 55 years old, 2.93 percent greater than the number of persons in this age group in the last committee. Some 208 persons were over 56 years old, 2.79 percent less than the number of persons of this age in the last committee. Among them, the number of college and secondary vocational school graduates showed an increase of 12.4 percent over the last committee. Some 505 banner, county, city and district heads and deputy heads were elected, of whom 452 are between 36 and 55 years old, an increase of 4.47 percent over the number of heads and deputy heads of the previous term. Two were over 56 years old, a decline of 3.74 percent from last term. Among them, the number of college and secondary vocational school graduates rose to 52.22 percent.

Among the banner- and county-level people's deputies and leading cadres, the various nationalities that practiced regional national autonomy accounted for a certain proportion. Among the banner- and county-level people's deputies, Mongolian deputies accounted for 26.3 percent of the total number of deputies, an increase of 1 percent over the previous term. Other nationalities accounted for 6.7 percent of the total number of deputies, an increase of 1 percent. Among the chairmen and vice chairmen of the banner- and county-level people's congress Standing Committees, Mongolian nationals accounted for 42 percent. And among the heads and deputy heads of banners, counties, cities and districts, Mongolian nationals accounted for 38.6 percent. This has fully manifested the party's policy on regional national autonomy and the rights of the minority nationalities to become masters of the state and has further strengthened unity among various nationalities in the region.

Most units carried out direct elections of deputies of the two level--banner-county and sumu-township--people's congresses by integrating the work of separating government administration from commune management, and of building township governments. The region as a whole originally had 1,438 people's communes. After separating government administration from commune management, a total of 1,543 sumu-, townships-, and town-level political power organs and relevant economic organizations were established, thus strengthening the building of grassroots political power organs and enabling them to better meet the needs of the four modernizations program.

CSO: 4005/686

18 April 1985

## NORTH REGION

## BRIEFS

MUNICIPAL CONGRESS VICE CHAIRMEN--Beijing, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--The ongoing Fourth Session of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress today elected Xing Jun [6717 6511], Rong Yi [2051 2496], Zhang Dazhong [1728 1129 0022], Xia Qinlin [1115 2953 2651], and Li Guang [7812 0342] as new vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress. The meeting also approved the resignations of Wang Feiran, Yang Chunmao, Wu Guang, and An Chaojun, all over 70, as vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Eighth Beijing Municipal People's Congress. [By reporter Zhou Kejin] [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0844 GMT 18 Mar 85]

HEBEI ARMED POLICE MEETING--A communications work conference of the People's Armed Police Force was held in Shijiazhuang yesterday. The subjects of the conference were to make an analysis of the situation in communications work since the establishment of the People's Armed Police Force, to sum up and exchange experiences in properly carrying out communications work, to discuss and revise a tentative 5-year plan for communications construction and this year's major tasks, and to watch exercises of communications devices by the headquarters for the Hebei Armed Police Force so as to unify the participants' thinking, deepen their understanding, strengthen their confidence, properly carry out their own work, and speed up communication construction to meet the needs in building the Armed Police Force. Xie Feng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; (Liu Gang), director of the provincial public security department; and (Li Zhongtang), (Li Wenming) and (Feng Ruijing), responsible persons of the provincial Armed Police Force general detachment, attended the opening ceremony. [Text] [Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Mar 85]

UNIVERSITY CERTIFICATES FOR PRISONERS--Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Fifteen prisoners in Hebei Province have received university certificates as self-taught students, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY reports. Most of the 15 had an educational level of middle school graduate at the time they were convicted. They took a recent examination for self-taught people held under the sponsorship of the province and passed tests in the required subjects. Judicial departments in the province began to organize prisoners to study through correspondence colleges and prepare for the examinations for self-taught students in June 1983. Special courses were set up and teachers from universities or colleges invited to give coaching sessions at the prison. Encouragement in the form of awards and commendations were also given to those who studied well. The system of college examinations for self-taught students was first instituted in China

in 1980 as a supplement to full-time higher education. Applicants may choose one or more subjects. These 15 prisoners passed tests in one to three subjects. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 22 Mar 85]

NAMelist OF PERSONNEL APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS--A namelist on personnel appointments and removals was approved at the 10th session of the 6th Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress Standing Committee on 6 March 1985. The session appointed Jia Dianying [6328 3013 5391] chairman of the Nei Monggol Regional Physical Culture and Sports Commission and Zhulanqiqige [3796 5695 0366 2706] director of the Nei Monggol Regional Radio and TV Broadcasting Department. It removed Qi Wenxian [1142 2429 4382] from the post of chairman of the Nei Monggol Regional Physical Culture and Sports Commission. [Text] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 85 p 1]

CSO: 4005/686



NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI REPORTS FALL IN POPULATION GROWTH RATE

HK280617 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] The 3-day provincial congress of advanced units and individuals in family planning work ended in Xining on 28 March [as heard].

The congress exchanged experiences, commended the advanced, and studied measures to continue to properly carry out this year's family planning work for the province.

The province achieved considerable results in family planning work last year. The province's population growth rate dropped to 1.514 percent in 1984. The proportion of couples who have only one child has increased to 40.15 percent of the total.

Some 96 advanced units and 138 advanced individuals were commended at the congress for their achievements in family planning work in 1984. At the congress and small group meetings, the participants exchanged their experiences in family planning work and studied this year's tasks.

During the congress, Provincial Vice Governor Bainma Danzin, on behalf of the provincial government, extended his congratulations to the advanced units and individuals that were commended at the congress.

On this year's family planning work, the vice governor put forth three suggestions:

1. It is necessary to correct our professional guiding thinking so that we cannot only effectively control population, but can also maintain a close relationship between the party and the masses and promote stability and unity.
2. We must make a determined effort to reduce additional births.
3. We must seriously carry out reform, reform management of family planning work, and experiment with and practice the contract system related to family planning tasks, population targets, and contraceptive medicines.

CSO: 4005/732

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG LEADER DISCUSSES CORRECTING MALPRACTICES

HK230417 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The regional CPC committee's party rectification guidance group convened a rally of cadres of departments and bureaus this afternoon. Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC committee, conveyed the spirit of the national conference on second-stage party rectification and put forward specific demands on how to make a success of second-stage party rectification and correct new unhealthy trends that have appeared in the new situation.

Tomur Dawamat cited the various expressions of new unhealthy trends in the region. The main ones are: Party and government organs and cadres run businesses and enterprises; there are random payments of bonuses, goods in kind, and subsidies; there are indiscriminate price hikes, which disrupt the market; and there are random issues of clothing.

Tomur Dawamat pointed out: Although the forms of these new unhealthy trends vary, their general method and essence consists of waving the signboard of invigorating the economy and carrying out reform while paying no heed to the interests of the state and people, pursuing the private interests of individuals and small cliques, and harming the state and the people to benefit oneself. They all constitute behavior that disrupts the economy and sabotages reform. If we fail to resolutely and rapidly curb these new unhealthy trends and allow them to spread and grow, they are bound to ruin party style and social atmosphere and interfere with and obstruct the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies. It will also be very difficult to proceed smoothly with the current reforms of the economic structure focused on the urban areas.

Tomur Dawamat stressed: The party organizations at all levels must attach a high degree of importance to these new unhealthy trends and take decisive measures to resolutely correct them. He made the following demands:

1. Enhance understanding, step up education, and bring the thinking of all party members and cadres into line with the central calls and orders.
2. Strengthen leadership and clearly define responsibilities. The party organizations must put the correction of new unhealthy trends in an important place on their agenda, and assign a principal leading comrade to grasp it personally.

3. Carry out serious investigations to get a clear picture of the situation.

Also present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the party and government in the region and Urumqi Military Region Tan Shanhe, Janabil, Li Jiayu, Wang Zhengwen, Bai Chengmin, and Ji Chengde.

Tomur Dawamat stressed in his speech: It is necessary to get a good grasp of policy demarcation lines in correcting new unhealthy trends. All unhealthy trends explicitly banned by the central authorities must be resolutely corrected. In cases where the problems cannot be grasped accurately, it is necessary to promptly report to higher authority for instruction instead of arbitrarily making a decision.

Tomur Dawamat pointed out: All enterprises run by party and government organs that are in essence briefcase companies must immediately cease operations. In enterprises allowed to operate according to the regulations, it is necessary to separate government from enterprise, and break the ties between the enterprises and the organs. These enterprises must practice independent accounting, take responsibility for their own profit or loss, and pay tax according to the regulations. All public funds used by these enterprises and subsidies paid by them to organ cadres must be withdrawn. In-service party and government organ cadres and cadres who have retired to the second or third line are not permitted to act as honorary chairmen of these companies or as chairmen, managers, advisers, and so on. Those who are acting in such capacities must cease to do so immediately.

In-service party and government cadres and retired cadres are not allowed to use their powers or take advantage of old comrade-in-arms and departmental relationships to pursue the private interests of enterprises run by their sons, daughters, or relatives.

CSO: 4005/732

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI MEETING DISCUSSES POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

HK250227 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on political and legal work concluded on 24 March after 5 days in session. The meeting demanded that the political and legal departments meet the needs of reform of the economic structure by actively providing legal services and guarantees.

Li Sengui, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Commission of the Provincial CPC Committee, conveyed the spirit of the national political and legal work conference, and put forward views on implementing it in Shaanxi. He stressed: To ensure that political and legal work can meet the needs of the new situation in reform of the economic structure, it is necessary to bring about big changes in ideology, organization, leadership methods, and work style.

Li Sengui pointed out: We must continue to crack down hard on serious economic and other crimes, to create a secure social environment for reform of the economic structure and the four modernizations drive. At present we must focus on cracking down on those criminals who seize the change of reform to engage in bribery and corruption, smuggling and peddling contraband, speculation and fraud, price hikes, tax evasion, embezzling state and collective property, and violating the legitimate rights of specialized households and economic combines.

On bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social order, Li Sengui said: Under the premise of cracking down hard on serious economic and other crimes, we must step up the work of tackling the problems in a comprehensive way.

Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Zhou Vaguang spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He said: In making a success of political and legal work [words indistinct] we must eliminate leftist and outdated concepts and carry out reforms.

CSO: 4005/732

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA HOLDS MEETING ON CURBING MALPRACTICE

HK240930 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 85 p 1

[Report: "Ningxia Regional CPC Committee Holds a Meeting on Stopping Malpractices"]

[Text] The Regional Autonomous CPC Committee called a meeting on the afternoon of 5 March at the Helanshan Guesthouse of responsible persons of various departments of organs directly under the region. Attending the meeting were party member directors, deputy directors, chairmen, and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Regional CPC Committee, the Standing Committee of the Regional Advisory Committee, the Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress, the regional government, and the regional CPPCC, as well as responsible comrades of various departments directly under the region. Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Hao Tingzao, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, conveyed the spirit of the relevant documents of the CPC Committee. Li Xuezhi, secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, spoke on how to further reorganize the leading groups, strengthen the task of organization, rectify new unhealthy practices, and take care of party rectification work.

On "the problem of further reorganizing leading groups," Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out: Our chief tasks for the reorganization of leading groups this year require the following: Among leading groups at the district and city levels and of various departments, committees, offices, and bureaus directly under the region, we must reorganize some groups that are of a transitional nature and groups which are less than sound, not well organized, have a relatively large number of problems, are not geared to the demands of "modernization," and are incapable of creating a new situation. We must especially properly select and install relevant chief responsible persons. We must properly reorganize the party and government groups of 15 counties, 2 cities and 7 districts under cities, making proper organizational preparations for overall party rectification. We must strive to basically complete these two tasks by the end of September. We must further consolidate and promote what we have achieved in efforts to overhaul and reexamine leading groups of large and medium-sized backbone enterprises. We must staff enterprises with chief engineers, top economists, and chief accountants as quickly as possible. We must strive to complete by the end of June the overhaul and reexamination of leading groups of enterprises. The pace of reorganizing the leading groups

colleges and institutes of higher learning and some large scientific research, medical, and cultural units must also be accelerated in this spirit. After reorganization, leading groups at various levels must show still greater vitality, with their scientific and cultural knowledge further enriched and with a sharpened pioneering spirit, so that they can really become a tough leadership core in leading the masses in promoting modernization with dedication and in building new enterprises with a common goal.

After discussing the progress in reorganizing organs, the existing problems, and the causes of these problems, Comrade Li Xuezhong pointed out: In line with the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the instructions of the leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the Regional CPC Committee holds that the direction for the restructuring of organs must be upheld and the results of organ restructuring must be further consolidated and developed. At present, in tackling the problem of the need for an increased number of organs and a larger staff, we should find a solution by separating government and enterprise functions, simplifying administration and delegating power, and making reforms. We must make plans for where a change in the leadership style, work methods, and an improved caliber of cadres are concerned. We must not turn our thoughts to seeking an increased number of organs, the elevation of an organ to a higher level, and larger staffs.

Touching on the problem of "strengthening party discipline and cracking down on unhealthy practices," Comrade Li Xuezhong pointed out: New unhealthy practices arising from the new situation have existed in some of our areas and departments to different degrees. Some are still of quite serious proportions, and some threaten to grow even more serious. Their prominent manifestations are that: the party and government organs and party and government cadres abuse authority in trade and running enterprises, including purchasing and reselling things at a profit. They illegally procure commodities of which the state has an extremely short supply, and mark up their prices for resale, thus serving the interests of small groups or individuals. They freely put money and things into circulation. They randomly raise wages and appropriate public funds for workers' clothes. They also use such funds for banquets and gifts, spending freely and causing a large amount of waste. In addition, such unhealthy practices as distributing and publishing harmful tabloids, randomly issuing lottery tickets, and affecting sales with lucky draws also exist in our region. Concerning the existing unhealthy practices and the evil trend of "not enforcing orders and prohibitions in effect," which causes the greatest harm, we must arouse the serious attention of party committees at various levels and take resolute and effective measures to stop this.

First we must conduct ideological education in a penetrating manner. Concerning those guilty of "not enforcing orders and prohibitions in effect," apart from subjecting the violators to party discipline and administrative punishment, we must hold the leadership of the relevant areas, departments, and units responsible. Second, we must tackle the rectification of new unhealthy practices as an important part of the party rectification effort. Third, we must enforce orders given and put an end to what is prohibited. Concerning new unhealthy practice, the chief responsible persons of various units must

hold themselves personally responsible and seriously make inspections and sort things out. In line with the spirit of the relevant central decisions and circulars, they must resolutely look into things and rectify what is wrong. Concerning all party and government organs and party and government cadres that engage in trade or run enterprises, all their activities should be handled in accordance with the decisions in relevant central documents. Those that should be suspended should be immediately stopped. All the titles that party and government cadres hold in enterprises should be abandoned. All party and government cadres involved in enterprises activities must back out and sever their relations with relevant enterprises. Where economic matters are concerned, we should follow relevant regulations, paying compensation where it is due, refunding what should be reimbursed, or confiscating what should be confiscated. We must not let those involved with unhealthy practices reap the benefits. We must stop carrying out all that is not in line with regulations. We must firmly cope with those major cases of serving the needs of individuals or small groups at the expense of the state, the collective, and the masses. Where relevant decisions are made by an organization, we must hold its chief responsible persons accountable. Where a personal decision is involved, we must hold the relevant individual responsible, strictly enforcing party discipline. Those people guilty of serious mistakes must be dismissed from office or relieved of party membership. Those guilty of crimes should be punished according to law. Fourth, cracking down on new unhealthy practices is an important task for party committees and party discipline committees at various levels. We must dare to get involved and to take charge and can in no way adopt a bureaucratic attitude. Under the unified leadership of the party committee, we must organize discipline inspection in economic, planning, inspection, auditing, industrial, commercial, financial, and other departments to make overall checks and take proper action.

Touching on party-rectification work, Comrade Li Xuezhong pointed out: At present, for those units involved in the first phase of party rectification, we must prudently do a good job of handling organizational matters and registering party members. For the first group of units involved in the second phase of party rectification, we must also strengthen leadership and cannot carry things too far at each stage. We must seriously check and sum things up. Those units that fail to measure up to the demands of party rectification decisions must be given makeup courses. We must properly handle the relations between party rectification, economic, and other tasks and take party rectification an impetus for the economy and reform.

CSO: 4005/732

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG CIRCULAR ON CUTTING BACK ON MEETINGS, DOCUMENTS

HK290805 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] To seriously implement the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects in the course of party rectification, to free leaders of all levels from a mountain of documents and from a sea of meetings, to improve the method of work and work style in organs, and to enhance work efficiently to meet the needs of the new situation and tasks, the Regional CPC Committee recently issued a circular on cutting back the number of meetings and documents to a minimum.

The circular points out: The large number of meetings, documents, and publications is one of the salient expressions of an organ's bureaucratic work style. It not only heavily burdens leaders at all levels and affects leading comrades in going deep into the masses to conduct investigations and study, to understand the situation, and even to guide work, but also can delay work and can cause losses in manpower and material and financial resources.

The Regional CPC Committee circular states that it is necessary to cut the number of meetings and to shorten the length of meetings. The length of a meeting dealing with the overall situation which the Regional CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and People's Government must hold, must generally not exceed 10 days. A professional meeting dealing with regional matters held by all committees, offices, departments, and bureaus must, in principle, be held once a year and the period of each meeting must not exceed 7 days. The party and government Organ Affairs Administrative Bureaus must not arrange for meetings which have not been approved. It is essential to strictly control the number of participants in meetings. In the future, leading comrades of the prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and county party and governments must not generally be invited to attend specialized meetings held by each department. It is sufficient for responsible comrades of the departments concerned to attend these meetings. We must advocate that the meetings be short, the speeches be short, and the quality of the meetings be improved. In general, leading comrades of the party and government must not be invited to attend and speak at each work or specialized meeting held by the region. The expenses of all meetings must be reduced as much as possible, no dinners or additional meals are to be given, no photographs are to be taken, and no gifts are to be given indiscriminately.



The Regional CPC Committee circular also says it is imperative to strictly control the number of party and government organ documents, to improve the quality of documents, to enhance efficiency in handling documents, to reduce the number of internal publications, to heighten the quality of internal publications, and to reduce their distribution.

CSO: 4005/732

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRIME

HK211112 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Text] The provincial conference for chief procurators, which concluded on 17 March, urged procuratorial organs at all levels to treat the struggle against serious economic crimes as an important task in order to serve better economic structural reform and the four modernizations.

The conference pointed out: At present in the wake of in-depth development of the economic structural reform, some criminals use reforms and invigoration of the economy as camouflage only to practice fraud to obtain state materials which are in short supply, disturb the market price, act as swindlers, engage in embezzlement, illegally occupy the property of the state and collectives, and undermine the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households, major households, and individuals.

The conference urged the province's procuratorial organs at all levels to greatly strengthen their work of examining economic crimes under the new circumstances. The organs should investigate and study in an in-depth manner the new situation and new problems that have developed in economic structural reform. While continuing to seriously hit at serious crime, the organs should emphatically grasp firmly the work of hitting at economic crimes so as to ensure and promote the smooth progress of economic structural reform and the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/732

## NORTHWEST REGION

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S DIFFICULTIES IN JOINING PARTY DESCRIBED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 22 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by correspondent Zhang Wenyan [1728 2429 1750]: "Difficulties for Young People To Be Admitted as Party Members"]

[Text] As Director of the largest timber mill in Shaanxi Province, the Provincial Construction Timber Mill, Zhu Yongge [2612 3057 7245], the secretary of the Party Committee appointed 3 months ago, handed the reporter some statistical charts about organizational development in the mill and said, "It is really difficult to select a young person to be the Party Branch Secretary." Based on the chart, of the 10 basic level Party branches in a mill of more than 1,200 people, there are only four party members who are under age 40, which stands at less than 1.5 percent of all party members; moreover, two were transferred there from other mills. They are really "rare." Why so few young party members?

The Demand of Perfection From Young People. As an example, a comrade in charge of a fiberboard shop party branch told what seemed to be a joke. There was a college graduate in a shop who applied for party membership in 1979; in the 5 year trial period, this application was discussed four times in the party branch meeting and still was not passed. The reason was because of this proud and complacent attitude. It is said that when the young man was a worker, some master worker asked him to pick up some tool and he answered, "Do it yourself," which was considered as evidence of not being respectful to a master worker. In his conversation with other workers, this young college graduate liked to talk about his former schoolmates and was considered as using others to raise his own importance; however, owing to the fact that he could take charge of the whole workshop in production and enthusiastically engage in the planning of its production control, last year he was chosen by the workers as an advanced worker in production, and he was promoted to be the director of the shop last July. Nevertheless, when his application was discussed again in the conference last August, it was put off in order to avoid the criticism of "being able to join the party only when one becomes a director."

The Unwritten "Law" - Assign a Rank According to Seniority. Several workshop party branch secretaries all said that there isn't any written law which says that a disciple is unable to join the party before his master does; yet, the idea is held by many that admission to the party must be done on the basis of first come, first served. A young female worker applied for party

membership in some other unit and was doing well in her work. After her transfer to this mill in 1979, she drew herself even closer to the party, and was enthusiastic in her work. When her application was discussed, some thought her history in the mill was too short since some other workers had been there long before and had not been admitted. Yet, owing to the insistence of most of the comrades present, she was finally accepted as a preparatory member.

Deeply Rooted Leftist Prejudice. The representation of leftist thinking in the party organizational development is still obvious. For example, whether a young man or woman has progressive ideas will be evaluated by how many times he or she wrote a report to the party branch. Here we have a great number of young people who have progressive ideas, are fruitful in their work and study hard, but they just do not like to write ideological reports often and this attitude has been regarded as evidence of lack of understanding of the party and little political awareness. In Tangcheng [0781 1004] furniture plant, a collective enterprise sponsored by the mill, no one has been admitted to the party for 5 years, and 20 of the 26 party members have retired; and the youngest one among the 6 members from the plant is 40. These people like to evaluate current young people with a traditional point of view; from top (hair style) to bottom (dress, shoes and sock style) they picked and chose, but still could not find their ideals for membership that matched their point of view, and that is why there has been no conference held in that plant to discuss organizational development for 2 years.

One senior comrade engaged in party organizational development work thought that current young people are not enthusiastic towards politics. Yet a youth survey conducted by the Communist Youth League indicates that 68 percent of the young people show interest in joining the party. Zhang Jian [1728 1017], the young secretary of the plant Youth League Branch told the reporter, "In recent years, through sparetime self-study of general Chinese history and modern Chinese history, I deeply felt the glory and soundness of the Communist Party, and I do hope that one day I will be able to become a member of our party's corps. I hope the party can understand the wishes of our young people."

12909

CSO: 4005/543

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHEN YUN URGES PAY INCREASE FOR TEACHERS

Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 88, Feb 85 pp 29-31

[Article by Chen Lei [7115 7191]: "Chen Yun and His Wife Concern Themselves with the Problems of Intellectuals"]

[Text] Chen Yun Realizes The Seriousness of the Problem

Teachers everywhere were overjoyed to read in the newspapers on 1 January 1985 that there would be a pay increase for working primary and secondary school teachers across the country. Between 1 and 10 billion yuan from the state treasury will be divvied up among the nation's several million primary and secondary school teachers and the increase rate is expected to be quite high. But as New Year's Day came and went and nothing more was heard about the pay rise, teachers naturally began to worry a little. Out of curiosity, I went to talk to a friend in the field of education.

A member of the upper class in education in Guangzhou, my friend was also puzzled by events surrounding the pay increase announcement. In China, as a rule, public announcements are made only after the proper documents have made their rounds through the bureaucracy. Things seem to be different this time in that the relevant documents have not been received after New Year's Day. However, my friend is privy to a fair amount of inside information.

He speculated that the 1 to 10 billion yuan will remain locked away in the state treasury and will not reach the teachers' hands in January and February, though he is certain that the pay increase will be backdated to 1 January. He said the announcement was made ahead of time to boost morale in the teaching profession which has been suffering from a worsening brain drain problem. He estimates that with the pay increase, each teacher will take home an extra 30 yuan per month.

Why did the CPC Central Committee and the State Council suddenly decide to put aside more than 1 billion yuan to finance a pay hike for teachers, before an across-the-board wage reform gets under way? Reportedly this is Chen Yun's [7115 0061] idea. Why should he bestow such a favor on teachers?

To answer this question, we have to go back to the senior high school examination last year.

In the fall of 1984, even while colleges and universities were in the midst of their student admission exercise after the end of the senior high school examination, everybody in education was talking about the examination and the admission. A teacher from Shandong took his case all the way to Beijing, complaining that surprisingly, among candidates who had done relatively well in the examination, not a single one indicated teachers colleges as their first choice, despite the fact that such institutions accounted for almost half of the admission quotas. To him, this showed that the status of the teaching profession in the eyes of the public has not really been improved.

Soon afterwards, Chen Yun heard an education work report (which revealed that teachers colleges was the first choice of only 3 percent of all senior high school graduates who applied for admission) and commented, "We must take this problem seriously. A failure to ensure the quality of the students of teachers colleges will have a dire effect on future education and the four modernizations. We must continue to come up with new ideas to help teachers, especially primary and secondary school teachers, solve some of their practical problems, such as housing. We must continuously improve their social status so that gradually teaching will become one of the most respected and admired professions in society."

There was a note of "nostalgia" in his words because teaching was indeed one of the most admired professions in China in the early 1950's at the time of the Communist takeover. Teachers colleges were then the most popular choice among college-bound students, and agricultural colleges, the least popular. In 1984, exactly the opposite happened. To everybody's surprise, agricultural colleges managed to attract some very well-qualified students. In some localities, their recruits were even better than those of such famous institutions as Beijing University and Qinghua University. For instance, Beijing Agricultural University, which recruited in 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, was the first choice of as many as 88 percent of the students it admitted.

The contrast between agricultural and teachers colleges indicates that China's agricultural policy has worked and that agriculture has really taken off. It is no longer a "shameful thing" to go into agriculture. In contrast, teaching must be avoided at all costs.

Most students make their choices under the "guidance" of their teachers. Their preference for agricultural colleges instead of teachers colleges shows that either they hold their teachers' jobs in contempt, or the teachers themselves do not feel a sense of pride about their profession.

#### Teachers' Abysmal Status

In the early 1950's, primary and secondary school teachers enjoyed a relatively high status among intellectuals and fared better than most people,

both economically and politically. However, when worker and peasant with limited education took over complete power and began to influence China's policies, the tide turned against them. Peasant and worker cadres considered intellectuals' good income a "bourgeois right" which should be curtailed.

During the "Great Leap Forward" in 1958, China lowered wages through legislative means for newly trained mental workers. As it turned out, the actual wages paid to mental workers were lower than the already low official wages, further depressing the remuneration for the labors of intellectuals. The upshot was that the wages of many teachers remained unchanged for 10 to 20 years: they earned in 1980 as much as they did in 1958. But this tragedy was common to all intellectuals in Mainland China; against a widespread misery, the plight of teachers did not stand out.

But circumstances have now changed. At a time when other professions are flourishing, to the immense benefit of intellectuals in those professions, how is the teaching profession making out? According to an instructor in the Department of Economics at Beijing University, people with graduate degrees are earning much less than their peers who joined the work force upon leaving primary school. The income of some professors, research fellows, associate professors and associate research fellows is lower than that of an ordinary worker. As for the broad masses of primary and secondary school teachers, their hard work and meager wages form an even sharper contrast.

In some localities, secondary school teachers earn less than most peasants, factory apprentices and casual workers, not to mention individual householders. Teachers in locally run schools are in a worse shape. They have to divide their time and energy between farm work and teaching, and often find it hard to accommodate both. As soon as the busy farming season rolls around, many teachers (including those with family members who have responsible fields in the countryside) must put aside their teaching and join the seedling-transplant and cutting scramble. Meanwhile, their students idle away their time and ignore their studies. In certain impoverished areas, it is routine for the local governments to pocket a portion of the educational expenses. There have been instances when local governments ran out of money and could not pay their teachers. This has provoked teachers' strikes in a number of counties in north Guangdong. Localities with a passable economy do offer subsidies to teachers in locally run schools, but even this right is often not honored in fact. Some rural cadres simply refuse to pay out the money, arguing that with this subsidy, teachers will be making more money than the cadres themselves. The lack of respect for teachers also manifests itself in a lack of personal safety. In some areas, there has been a string of incidents in which teachers were beaten up. Most primary and secondary school teachers in urban areas live in deplorable conditions.

Under these circumstances, the teaching profession has sunk lower and lower in social popularity. Candidates turn pale at the mere mention of teachers colleges. Teachers, too, are often quick to desert it if possible.

Almost all the graduates in the class of '80 at one teachers training school were allocated teaching jobs. Today, more than one third of them have

already changed professions, with some entering such fields as catering and tourism. Of the 1,500 people who responded to a recent open recruitment drive for professional and technical workers in Guangzhou, about half of them were primary and secondary school teachers. Primary schools in the Yuexin district in Guangzhou hired more than 20 art and physical education teachers three years ago, only to lose over half of them to other professions during the past few years.

Teachers' problems are so serious that they have long attracted the attention of the educational circle. But their scope and complexity have defied easy solution. It was not until an authoritative figure like Chen Yun took an interest in them that they were put on China's agenda. So we can see that the problems are not straightforward ones. Before the pay increase was announced, the State Council issued a circular to all departments and localities, demanding that rural schools open up all sorts of channels to raise funds for education and that all teachers in locally operated schools be brought under a wage system as a step towards gradually eliminating the distinction between state-operated and locally operated schools. The circular is infused with the spirit of Chen Yun's words, "Effective measures must be taken to gradually improve the depressed wages of primary and secondary school teachers and make teaching one of the most admired professions."

Some provinces and municipalities have already taken actions to improve the status of teaching. For example, the Tianjin municipality has decided to give priority in housing allocation to primary and secondary school teachers who lack housing. (A working couple also qualifies if only one spouse is a teacher.) Another decision is to confer on all teachers in locally operated schools the status of state employees within a year.

#### Chen Yun and His Wife Enjoy Widespread Popularity

Given teachers' rock-bottom status, it is amazing that Chen Yun's daughter, Chen Weihua [7115 0251 5478], not only served as a primary school teacher in the countryside, but also applied for admission to a teachers college in the senior high school examination in 1977.

During the "Cultural Revolution," Chen Yun was ousted from power and his daughter sent to the rural areas to teach primary school. In preparation for the senior high school examination in 1977, she wrote to her mother, Yu Ruomu [0060 5387 2606], from the countryside, requesting her to ask people to recommend review materials. Her mother wrote back, "Father said that would be sneaking in through the back door." In the end, Chen Weihua was admitted into the History Department of Beijing Normal University as a result of her own efforts.

Chen Yun and his wife are well-known for their honest and upright ways, and often associate themselves with intellectuals.

Several years ago, scientific research workers had to contend with dismal working and living conditions and intellectuals had serious problems. Chen Yun, however, did not think much of them. Only after his wife, then working



in the central government, told him the real conditions did he begin to give them priority. (For details, see "Chen Yun Speaks Up to Save Intellectuals," CHENG MING, December 1982.)

These days, as Chen Yun concerns himself with the status of teachers, Yu Ruomu, retired and working as an advisor, takes an interest in the living conditions of students. As adviser to the Chinese Food Industry Association, she is concerned about the diet of college students. It is said that during her 10 years in the countryside, Chen Weihua did not make a single complaint. After she entered college, however, she shook her head whenever someone mentioned cafeteria. This explains Yu Ruomu's interest in the meals of university students.

On 29 November, ZHONGGUO QINGNIANBAO ran a report entitled "Eating Has Become a Big Problem at Shanxi University" which said that the cafeteria at the university was too badly run that it even affected academic instruction. After reading the report, Yu Ruomu said, "The cafeteria is a weak link. If we manage to bring it around, we will have solved half the problem of finding a place to eat. University cafeterias deserve special attention." She also takes a particular interest in the nutrition of children and young people and seizes every opportunity to appeal for the proper management of student cafeterias. She said, "This is related to the future of our entire nation."

The student cafeteria at Shanxi University, a stubborn problem for many years, was radically transformed in a little over 20 days after Yu Ruomu showed an interest in it.

Chen Yun and his wife concern themselves with the income and livelihood of people in the literary and artistic circles as well as those of teachers, students and scientific and technical personnel. Many stars have been born in the artistic arena in recent years, but they earn measly wages. Not only is their income incompatible with their status as movie stars, but they are often the object of jealousy and contempt in the eyes of the leadership. Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] reveals in a recent article that Liu Xiaoqing [0491 0879 1987] makes only 56 yuan a month, exactly what a salesman in a collective enterprise in Changping County, Beijing municipality, makes in a day. A director of the Xian Film Studio (and now its head), Wu Tianming, [0702 1131 2494] also earns more or less the same amount. It is not that their films are not profitable. Why then are their wages so incredibly low? Very enlightening in this context is part of a confidential conversation between Chen Yun and Wu Zongxi [0702 1350 6932], leader of the Shanghai Storytelling and Ballad Singing Troupe. Wu Zongxi said, "Some comrades in administration believe that it is not good for actors to earn more than administrative workers." Chen Yun replied, "Well, Jiang Yuequan [5592 2588 3123] used to make much more than me."

It is easier for actors to make a name for themselves. In this sense, acting is a more attractive profession than teaching. But actors have miscellaneous social engagements and numerous expenses, so each profession has its own problems. It seems that as teachers receive a pay increase, a similar treat for actors cannot be far behind.